

TRADE ON THE COASTS

Pilotage Decision On American Coasts.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Commenting upon the Supreme Court's decision in the insular test cases, the Washington correspondent says that at the capitol it is thought that the pilotage decision which attracted little attention at the time, but was handed down with the insular decisions last Monday, will be constructed as affecting the regulations of the coastwise trade to the Philippines, as well as to Porto Rico and Hawaii. By direction of the President and on recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation of the Treasury Department, the coastwise regulations were extended to Porto Rico soon after the ratification of the Paris treaty, or in August, 1898, about the same time they were extended to Hawaii. What is known as the pilotage case, which was argued by ex-Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, was friendly litigation brought to test the legality of these extensive shipping laws. The Supreme Court sustained the President's act, and it is now thought that there will be a demand to extend the regulations to the Philippines, in pursuance of the court's mandate.

Shipping men say this would be a serious blow to American shipping. It is contended that the country is not yet ready to include the distant Philippines in its coastwise trade, and to confer on that far removed archipelago the benefits of the American navigation laws. Still, as the question is not very well understood, it is likely that little will be heard about it until Congress will take hold of it and enact the necessary legislation.

While virtually settled that a substantial change in the Government's Philippine program is contemplated, yet there is a likelihood that this will form the chief topic of consideration at the meeting of the cabinet. Attorney-General Knox is known to be carefully studying the various expressions used by the justices in the De Lima and the Downes decisions, with the view of preparing an opinion to submit to the cabinet, as to the powers which the Supreme Court has declared belong to the President by constitutional warrant as well as the grant of power vested in the executive body by the Spooner resolution. It is regarded therefore, as a reasonable assumption that definite authoritative announcement of the Government's Philippine policy to be pursued until Congress passes special legislation for the archipelago will be made soon after the cabinet meets next week.

CHURCHES FORM A MODERN TRUST

CHICAGO, May 30.—A special to the Tribune from Toledo, Ohio, says:

The "Church Trust," of Toledo, now is a fact, the formal organization having been completed at a meeting held last night. Under the name of "The Federation of Church and Christian Workers in Toledo and Vicinity," a close union has been formed, the object of which is to extend religious work into every home in the city. A constitution setting forth the objects of the Federation was adopted and the work outlined in a general manner.

The intention is to invite every resident of Toledo and vicinity to join one of the churches. Special efforts will be made to attract those who profess no religion, and to secure them as members of some body affiliated with the federation. Entertainments, more elaborate and ambitious than any possible for one church, will be given and the strangers in the city and non-church goers will be invited and given a chance to become acquainted.

United work for municipal reform also is one of the objects of the Federation. The churches represented at the meeting and the Federation movement, are: Plymouth Congregational, First United Presbyterian, First Baptist, First Presbyterian, Grace Reformed, Epworth M. E., Broadway M. E., Monroe Street M. E., Central Congregational, St. Paul's Episcopal, Evangelical Association, Salem Evangelical, Third Presbyterian, Detroit Avenue Evangelical and St. Paul's M. E. The Fifth Presbyterian and the Y. M. C. A. were represented by proxy. Officers for the first year were elected as follows: President, the Rev. Dr. W. A. Powell, First Presbyterian; Vice President, Thomas Tracy, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal; Secretary, the Rev. C. B. Whitte, Monroe Street Methodist Episcopal; Treasurer, Alfred Milmine, First Baptist.

Another meeting will be held in the near future, when further work of the Federation will be taken up.

Negro Burned to Death.

BARLOW, Fla., May 29.—Fred Rochelle, a negro, thirty-five years of age, who at noon yesterday criminally assaulted and then murdered Mrs. Rena Taggart, a well known and respectable white woman of this city, was burned at the stake here early this evening in the presence of a throng of people. The burning was on the scene of the negro's crime, within 100 yards of the principal thoroughfare of this city.

UNCLE SAM PUZZLED.



UNCLE SAM—Waal, by gum! I'd oughter a'got in before them sugar fellers. □

THE CZAR AND CONTINUED PEACE

His Majesty Talks in the Spirit of the Hague Proposals.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30.—Frederick W. Hollis of the International Court of Arbitration, left for Warsaw after having received in special audience by Emperor Nicholas. The conference was extended and most cordial. It is understood that the Emperor thanked Mr. Hollis for his history of the peace conference, dedicated to His Majesty, and expressed the deepest gratification over the cordial support from the American people and the United States Government, declaring that he wished to thank the various American organizations, such as churches and chambers of commerce for their enthusiastic effort in behalf of peace.

It is also understood that the Emperor spoke warmly of the excellent relations, historical, traditional and actual, between the United States and Russia, and expressed a hope that both powers, with their great resources, would continue to stand for peace and the strengthening of the Hague tribunal and the bloodless adjustment of international difficulties. His Majesty expressed a conviction that the peace conference marked an important step in advance, but that the tribunal must seek support first and foremost in the intelligent opinion of the world, adding that in this matter American opinion was universally recognized as leading. Without the backing of the American Government and people, the Emperor observed, the conference could not have been such a success. His Majesty charged Mr. Hollis with a personal message of good-will to President McKinley, and with congratulations upon the recovery of Mrs. McKinley.

The reception was absolutely informal. The young Prince of Oldenburg ushered Mr. Hollis into the Cabinet, where the Emperor was.

Mr. Hollis is said to have been greatly impressed by the Emperor's grasp of the subject, and by his reserve mental force. During his ten days' stay he was warmly received by Count Lamsdorff, M. de Witte and M. Pobedonostzeff, procurator of the Holy Synod, and by other prominent men. One of the most influential statesmen he met while here told him that Russia would not wage an aggressive war, but would do all that was possible to prevent war between other powers.

Funston on Peace.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A special to the Sun from Washington, says: General Funston writes from San Isidro, Luzon, the following letter to a personal friend: "Prophecies made before election that the re-election of McKinley would be the death blow of this bandit insurrection are being realized to an extent that no one would have ventured to predict three months ago. The Filipinos of all the central and most populated provinces of Luzon, including Manila, have formed a political party known as the Partido Federal, whose platform is peace under American sovereignty."

England's Lost Monopoly.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Andrew Carnegie has an article in "The Nineteenth Century" on the industrial outlook in Great Britain. What is gone from England, says Mr. Carnegie, is its monopoly. There has been no retrogression. Altogether, the article is a rebuke to many British pessimists who have written on the same subject.

THE RUSH FOR NOME.

Seattle Steamers Can't Handle the Passenger Traffic.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 30.—It is estimated that 600 men are in the city waiting transportation to Nome. "All sold out" is the invariable answer they receive at the transportation offices. The Senator, which will sail today, will have approximately 300 passengers, and the officials of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company declare that they could fill another steamer if they had one. The Senator has all the freight she can carry. The Centennial, which sails for Nome Saturday, will have in the neighborhood of 400 passengers and 1,500 tons of freight. A like number of passengers are booked on the St. Paul, which leaves June 8. The Valencia, which arrived in port from San Francisco yesterday, and the Humboldt are scheduled to sail Saturday. Both will have large crowds of people bound for Nome.

The four-masted schooner Balboa, operated by the Northwestern Commercial Company, sailed for Nome yesterday with 1,500 tons of general merchandise, 300,000 feet of lumber and two lighterage barges. The cargo is the property of the company.

France and Germany.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: On the return from the review of the corps of Guards on Tempelhof common, General Bonnal, as the guest of the Kaiser, rode with His Majesty at the head of the Kaiser Brigade just before the color company. The Lokal Anzeiger refers to this incident as a proof of a rapprochement between France and Germany, adding: "Who would have regarded this as possible twenty years ago?" The Vossische Zeitung declares that General Andre's speech at Troyes did not show much fact at the moment when French officers are the guests of the Kaiser.

DOOM OF THE TROLLEY.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The doom of the single overhead trolley system in the United States was apparently foreshadowed by Special Master in Chancery Frank I. Wean, when he filed his report in the noted "Peoria Electrolysis" case, with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court.

Should Judge Grosscup approve the findings of the master in final hearing, the street railway companies of Peoria directly and all traction lines operating the single trolley system indirectly, will be compelled to substitute a double wire, giving a return circuit without using the earth as a medium.

Master Wean, after an exhaustive investigation and hearing of about three years, during which testimony was taken in many of the larger cities of the United States, rules that the current from the single trolley wire escaping into the ground, causes the decomposition of water pipes and that the Peoria Water Works Company therefore has good grounds for damages. He recommends that the injunction prayed for be issued.

South African Policy.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The prolonged visit of Lord Salisbury and Lord Milner at Windsor has started rumor about impending changes in the Cabinet's policy in South Africa. When England has 250,000 soldiers in South Africa the King naturally wants to know what is going on there and Lord Milner can explain the situation more clearly than anybody else.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3½c; centrifugal, 9c test, 4 ½-5c; molasses sugar, 3½c. Refined, quiet; crushed, 6½c; powdered, 5½c; granulated, 5½c.

ORIENTAL BUDGET

News Brought by the Hongkong Maru.

The Kobe Chronicle says: The Tsutsumi Bank of Osaka and the Tsutsumi Savings Bank, conducted in connection with each other, gave notice on the 20th instant that the business would be suspended till the 27th instant, for the purpose of readjusting the books. These banks suspended business during the recent financial panic, but managed to tide over the difficulty with the assistance of eight other banks in Osaka.

On the outbreak of the panic last month, the Tsutsumi Bank borrowed ¥500,000 from the Bank of Japan under the guarantee of the eight leading banks, wherewith it met the demands of the depositors, and had a surplus of some ¥100,000 in hand when the panic was over. But the withdrawals by depositors continued, slowly but steadily, while the amounts paid in were very unsatisfactory. Thus the money in the hands of the bankers gradually decreased, till the repayment of the loan from the Bank of Japan was rendered difficult, and even the continuation of business was a matter of doubt. The eight banks which had rescued the Tsutsumi Bank then again considered measures for its assistance, but on finding that the amount of the deposits in the banks, the withdrawal of which was demanded, stood at some ¥400,000, while the resources of the bank were ample to cover the deposits, even leaving a balance after paying all liabilities, it was considered better for the bank to suspend business for the time being and make a thorough readjustment. This would not only prevent the depositors from suffering any annoyance, but would save the ancient family of Tsutsumi from ruin. Mr. Matsumoto Junzo of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Bank, Mr. Machida of the Yamaguchi Bank, and Mr. Tanabe of the Sumitomo Bank, have been appointed a committee to consider measures for the relief of the Tsutsumi banks.

The suspension of the business of the Tsutsumi banks has affected some other concerns. There was a run on the south branch of the Osaka Savings Bank, and on the afternoon of the 20th ¥80,000 was paid out, and about ¥90,000 up to 3 p. m. on the following day. The bank is on a very sound basis, but the majority of the depositors are poor and ignorant people.

The Toraya Bank, which is also regarded as a sound basis, suffered a similar misfortune. In consequence of some one having distributed among the depositors postcards discrediting its solvency, it had to pay out some ¥470,000 between the 18th and the 21st instant. When it became known on the 21st that the allegations were baseless, the run on the bank was stopped. The Kihara, Tanimura and the Fifty-eighth banks were also rushed by depositors when the failure of the Henmi Ginko became known. These banks paid out something like ¥150,000 in all on Wednesday.

The Toratomo Bank, which is actually a branch of the Toraya Bank, was rushed by creditors during Wednesday. The Furukuchi Bank, which has paid out ¥40,000 about since Tuesday last, was rumored to be in difficulties; but the Naniwa Bank is rendering assistance, and no danger is expected. The total liabilities of the bank are ¥187,000, of which ¥130,000 is for current deposits. The Fifty-eighth Bank was rushed on Tuesday and Wednesday; but sufficient funds were procured to meet the calls.

STOWAWAY NUISANCE.

The Japan Gazette says: The stowaway nuisance is quite a serious one to vessels engaged in the Pacific trade, and it is strange that no effective action has yet been taken by Japan to check it. Almost every vessel that leaves Yokohama for San Francisco is boarded by three or four Japanese of the lower class who wish to steal a passage to those lands of promise, the United States or Canada. They are often detected, but it is impossible, in the hurry of departure, to be always sure of discovering them. The master of the ship in which a stowaway succeeds in leaving port is in a very unpleasant position. If the man lands in an American port the company is fined \$500; if in a Canadian port, \$300. If the stowaway is kept on board, and not allowed to land, the ship is fined \$5. Add to this that the man has to be kept during his passage, that he cannot be regularly taken into the ship's service for the voyage without infringing the regulations of the Merchant's Shipping Act, and that therefore he is a perfect deadhead both on the outward and the return trip; and it will be seen that the nuisance is a very real one. The curious part of the matter is that so far there has been no punishment provided for stowaways.

(Continued on Page 2.)

TUG ELEU A ISSUE

The House Saves It For Economy's Sake.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Yesterday was committee day in the Senate. Six long reports were the fruits of their efforts. Nothing was done with the Appropriation bill, except to take up the two committee reports on the military and consider them with the bill. Senator Kalaupokalani occupied the floor for nearly half an hour, speaking against the military. All indications pointed to a long debate on this matter, which was cut off by a motion to adjourn.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock, and after the usual preliminaries had been dispensed with, Senator Russell led off with a majority report from the Committee on Public Health on the Board of Health, as follows, which was tabled to be considered with the Appropriation bill:

Hon. S. R. Kaine, President of the Senate.
Sir: The Committee on Public Health and Education, to whom was referred communication No. 10 containing the opinion of the Attorney General in regard to the appropriation required by the Queen's Hospital and other similar institutions, begs to report:

That while we do not deny facts stated in the opinion of the Attorney General, viz., that the said hospital is a useful charitable institution and an essential part of the public health, we maintain that it is a private one and that any appropriation of public funds to it is in violation of the spirit and intent of section 56 of the Organic Act. It is private since it is owned, managed and controlled by a private corporation, the half of the Governor's appointed trustees not constituting the majority of votes in the board.

We further report that according to the estimates of the secretary of the corporation hereto attached, the whole cost of the corporation is \$42,000, a considerable part of the Queen Emma endowment being recently lost in litigation. This property will soon be increased by \$25,000 donated by the Bishop's trust. Therefore its total value in the near future will rise to \$67,000, with the yearly revenue at 6 per cent not exceeding \$5,250.

Thus while the contribution of the corporation is but one-half of the regular contribution by the Territory, its representation in the board of trustees is one-half.

Some of the terms imposed by the charter are not agreed with, namely: No dispensary is established at the hospital as provided by the charter.

No bond is filed by the corporation's treasurer with the Territorial Treasurer. No semi-annual report with Superintendent of Public Works is to be found. Although any appropriation for such hospital is not justified by the Organic Act, the committee nevertheless recommends the passage of it as in the bill, viz., \$20,000, for the biennial period, as a matter of necessity, there being no Government hospital in existence.

We are opposed, however, to any further improvements or extension of this hospital and any additional appropriation for that purpose for the following reasons:

1. The hospital is located in a thickly populated quarter in the middle of the town, which is highly improper both for the town and patients.

2. Hospital is located upon a flat, undrained ground, kept constantly wet by the natural drainage of the neighboring hills.

3. Hospital presents an old structure built without any consideration to hygienic hospital requirements and permeated with all possible germs of disease. As such it has to be condemned, and a Government hospital is to be built out of town, upon elevated grounds either on detached pavilion system or on barracks principles.

In regard to Hilo and Maunaloa Hospitals, which are Government hospitals, the property of the Territory and under its full control, they both require their full running expenses. As for Hilo hospital, the exhibit No. 2 presents a communication from the chairman of trustees of said hospital, requiring \$500 a month as absolutely necessary figure to run it. We recommend therefore that the item of \$5,000 as in the bill be raised to \$12,000 for the biennial period; also \$1,200 for the sidewalk, and the item of Maunaloa Hospital be raised from \$5,000 to \$9,000 for the same reasons.

Waimea Hospital and Hospital for incurables are private institutions, having no charter and any subsidy to them not being justified. We recommend the corresponding items be stricken out.

The Lahue (Kauai) Hospital's charter does not mention any part of the Territory has in its management or control, nothing is said of the free treatment of Government patients either. It is a private hospital and any appropriation for it is not justified.

Koloa Hospital (Kauai) is also a Government hospital under the control of the Board of Health, but it is run only part of the time and requires but a small subsidy. We recommend the item as asked by the Board of Health, viz., \$1,000.

There is no corporation as Kapiolani Maternity Home, as stated in the estimates; the name of the corporation and institution is Kapiolani Home. It is intended for the Hawaiian women only, out of seven trustees only one is appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works. Although it is a useful institution, we do not think the Organic Act justifies any appropriations.

Respectfully submitted,
N. RUSSELL,
Chairman.

EXHIBIT NO. 1
QUEEN'S HOSPITAL MEMORANDUM.
Bonds \$25,000.00
Mortgages 100,000.00
Notes 25,000.00
Total \$150,000.00

Less:
Queen Emma legacy fund \$2,250.00
Free lands (Special Act) 4,000.00
Cash to be received from Bishop trust, not available at present 35,000.00—\$150,000.00

Cash on hand	\$1,000.00
GENERAL FUND	
Estimated income 1901	\$10,000.00
Queen Emma Estate	1,000.00
Pay patients, \$1.00 per month, say	18,000.00—\$1,000.00
Estimated expenses:	
Maintenance of hospital at \$2.00 per month, say	36,000.00
Incidental expenses, say	1,000.00—\$1,000.00

Senator Carter then presented the following minority report of the Committee on Military, which was tabled to be considered with the majority report on the same matter.

The minority member of the Military Committee, to which was referred certain items under the Appropriation bill, begs to report as follows:

To abolish the military entirely seems hardly wise, for circumstances may arise which would make them invaluable. But, undoubtedly, considerable economy could be effected.

I recommend, therefore, the striking out of the first two items, Nos. 351 and 352, thereby making a saving of \$2,400.

Item 353, chief musician, \$750, is \$30 a month paid for the instruction of the drum corps, which is a good thing, and I recommend it pass as in the bill.

The next three items—item 354, armor, \$10,000; item 355, servant, \$200; item 356, janitor, \$1,000—can be combined. Therefore I recommend striking out these three items, and inserting the following: Item 354, armor and janitors, \$3,000, thus effecting a saving of at least \$200. The item of servant is very nearly that of janitor, for at times it is necessary to employ assistance to take out and clean the various properties in the quartermaster's department.

Items 357 and 358, clerks at \$2,000 each, I recommend that these be combined under one item of clerks, \$3,000; thereby effecting a saving of \$200.

Under current expenses, item 353, stationery and printing, \$1,000, I recommend cutting this in half and making it \$500.

Item 359, furniture, etc., \$50, I recommend this be cut to \$20.

Item 355, transportation \$500, I recommend this be cut down to \$200.

Items 356 and 357, uniforms for the enlisted men and officers, \$3,750, I recommend the striking out of the officers' uniforms, allowing them to be paid for by the officers themselves, thus effecting a saving of \$1,750. I therefore recommend the following item: Uniforms, enlisted men, \$7,000.

Item 358, incidentals, \$2,500, I recommend this item be reduced to \$2,000.

Item 359, company and regimental allowances, 12 companies at \$50 a month, \$14,400; 1 regiment at \$100 a month, \$2,400; I recommend that the regiment allowance be reduced to \$75 per month, a saving of \$600, and that the allowance for companies be left as in the bill.

There are at present nine companies, and it is proposed to establish one on Kauai, another on Hawaii and one at Lahaina, Maui.

Item 362, ordinance supplies, \$5,200, I recommend this be reduced to \$5,000.

With these very material reductions in almost every item, a great saving can be effected in conformity with the other departments. The fact that there are a few United States troops quartered here is no excuse for abolishing our Territorial militia. In case of trouble, the Governor may call upon the United States troops here, but it is left for the commandant here to respond or not, as he pleases, and he might deem it necessary to wait until he heard from Washington.

The militia has a wholesome effect upon the young men of this Territory, teaches them discipline and makes largely towards civil pride and patriotism, the value of which cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

A great deal is now being said about the depleted condition of our Treasury. Members of the Senate must not forget that that is only a temporary difficulty; that the actual revenue will be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 and the Appropriation bill even allowing for the continuance of the militia in full strength, exceeds the revenue by any great amount.

Respectfully submitted,
G. R. CARTER,
Chairman Military Committee.

Senator Cecil Brown then presented the following report from the Judiciary department, which was adopted by a vote of seven to six:

Hon. S. E. Kaine, President of the Senate.
Sir: The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the following items in the Appropriation bill, Nos. 405, support and maintenance of prisoners, \$80,000; 406, incidental civil and criminal expenses, \$40,000; 407, coroner's inquests, \$5,000; 408, expenses of witnesses in criminal cases, \$7,000; 409, detective service, \$6,000; begs leave to make the following report:

Item 405, this committee recommends pass as in the bill. The money appropriated by this item is intended to be spent on the Island of Hawaii is allowed to draw at the rate of \$1,000 per month; the Island of Maui at the rate of \$500 per month, and the Island of Kauai at the rate of \$250 per month. The money so drawn is paid out for food, clothing, shoes, etc., and does not include the pay of any jailors or turnkeys, and is used only for the support of the prisoners on the several islands above named.

The amount so allowed being for the ensuing biennial period \$42,000. The balance, \$48,000, is expected to be spent on the Island of Oahu, and will be used for the same purposes as on the other islands, with this exception, that the transportation of persons committed for trial from other circuits and awaiting trial and confined in the Oahu jail between the terms of court, as well as the expenses of the officer having in charge such persons coming to Oahu and returning from here for trial, are charged to this appropriation.

We also recommend that item 406 be passed as in the bill. The expenditures from this item include the payment of the rent of all telephones, the support, care and feeding of horses used and owned by the department, the traveling expenses and costs of sending officers away from headquarters to different places when needed or called upon for quelling riots, disturbances, etc., the costs of caps, helmets, clubs, etc., horse shoeing, the traveling expenses of the Attorney General and his deputies when on circuit or upon Government business, stationery for police department for all the islands, and Attorney General's office, and many other items both on the Island of Oahu and the other islands of the group. This item covers all the above enumerated expenditures for the Territory.

We also recommend that item 407 pass as in the bill. Under existing law an inquest has to be held on any person dying, who was attended by a physician. This has doubled the work of the coroner and has caused a large increase of the pay of the jurors on the inquest,

which is also paid out of this fund. When the people upon whom an inquest has been held, and the friends and relatives are poor to bury them, the expense of such burial, including coffin, are also paid out of this fund, and such cases are by no means unusual, and are upon the increase, so this committee is informed.

We also recommend that item 408 pass as in the bill. The expenditures from this item is confined principally to the other islands, and is for the traveling expenses as well as the lodging and food of such witnesses as are brought by the Government from different parts of the several islands to the place of trial of the offenders against whom the sentence of the persons subpoenaed is wanted. The change of our jury system, created by the late Justice, also increases the costs of this portion of the Department of the Attorney General.

We also recommend that item 409 pass as in the bill. This item has been reduced from \$10,000 in former years, to the amount asked for. The expenditures of this amount is limited as follows: Hawaii at the rate of \$20 per month, Maui at the rate of \$20 per month. Maui has no regular allowance but draws on the fund occasionally. Oahu, as a matter of course, draws a greater portion of the appropriation, having a much larger population, and requiring more work by detectives.

A portion of the money is used in trying to prevent the illicit sale of liquor, etc., and from the nature of this kind of work changes have to be made in the personnel of the force used frequently, for as soon as they become known, their usefulness is destroyed.

This committee, after a careful examination, and taking into consideration the increase of population, the new class of labor, have come to the conclusion that it might seriously cripple the efficiency of the department should a reduction be made in any of the above items, and recommend that all items referred to them pass.

The committee also recommended the insertion of a new item to read as follows: Police call box system, \$10,000. And in so recommending call attention to the fact that the introduction of the system will be a permanent improvement and will materially increase the efficiency and usefulness of the police department. With this call system established, a policeman upon his beat can in a very short time, when it becomes necessary, have help and assistance when needed, where if the system was not established the officer would have to go or send to headquarters for the necessary assistance.

All towns of the size of Honolulu have a system of this kind, and when once established its use becomes absolutely necessary, especially when the territory extends over a large area, as in the case of this territory, and when the territory is so large that the officer would have to go or send to headquarters for the necessary assistance.

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the condition of the treasury at the present time did not warrant the outlay and money for such institutions when other and more important public improvements needed the money. On that account the committee recommended the item be stricken out. Payroll, Thomas and Emma squares, \$2,000, the committee recommends that it pass as in the bill.

The bill at this juncture moved to adjourn, but upon Senator Carter's request, he withdrew his motion. Senator Carter then moved the two reports on the military be taken up and considered with the bill, which carried. The way a current and adjutant, \$1,200, was the first item to be tackled. This was as far as they got on the matter, as Kalaupokalani took the floor, and when he got through with his "chicken music" the Senators were glad enough to adjourn.

The majority of the committee, said Kalaupokalani, "are in favor of striking out these items, and I move we adopt their report. I do not see the use of having any militia, as they are no good except to parade and wear pretty clothes. If the time should come when we would be in need of military protection, we could call on the United States troops stationed out towards Diamond Head."

He went on denouncing the military department in strong terms. After talking twenty minutes on the subject he remarked that he would sit down in order to give some of the other members a chance to speak. He also said he wanted to talk further on the subject, and by listening to the other members' views he might be able to get some new ideas.

"My audience," exclaimed Carter, "do you expect to talk further on this subject? You have now spoken over the ten-minute allowance. If you have anything further to say, say it now, and be done with it. I object to your speaking a second time this afternoon on the same subject."

"In order that everybody may be given a chance to speak on the matter," said Kalaupokalani, "I move we adjourn until tomorrow, so that Mr. Carter will have plenty of time."

The motion carried, and at 4 p. m. the Senate adjourned until 10 a. m. today.

PROCEEDINGS OF LOWER HOUSE

There was nothing spectacular in the House of Representatives yesterday. There were no floodgates of oratory unlocked, no forensic fire-works ignited. The lawmakers contented themselves with attending strictly to business, and letting grand-stand plays and home-runs severely alone.

The memory of the Monday with its hoped-for sensation, which did not materialize, was still fresh in their minds. It was not until 11 o'clock that the business of the day was entered upon, but when it was under headway things moved along with a rush.

The chief matter of interest, from a public standpoint, during the forenoon, was the consideration of the pay-roll of the tug Eleu. The defender of the old boat was none other than Emmelhuth, who said that while he had, at one time, been opposed to the Eleu, upon more mature thought he felt she had not yet outlived her usefulness.

Emmelhuth gained his point by the sweat of his jaw. After talking for several minutes he had the legislators so snake-charmed that nearly every hand went up, and his point was gained, that of keeping the Eleu on the Government payroll.

In the afternoon several heated debates followed one another in quick succession. The fish inspector came in for the hardest knocks. Several of the native statesmen brought out their tomahawks when the matter was broached, Ayelett, especially, indulged in caustic criticisms. There has always been a strong feeling among the natives that an Hawaiian should hold the position of Inspector, and Ayelett yesterday intimated as much.

It will be seen in looking over the revised salary list that Governor Dole's figures are not being made to resemble a cocked hat, as it was said by certain individuals they would be on previous occasions. The figures of the Governor of Hawaii are in many instances accepted without argument, and those that are changed are altered only slightly.

If the Home Rulers keep up the pace they have set for themselves yesterday, it will not be more than two weeks before everything is paid.

MORNING SESSION.
Interesting event number one on the legislative program was a letter from Attorney General Dole, in reply to House Resolution 13, which wanted to know why Dole was employing outside help in presenting the government's claims to the Fire Commissioners. The following is the answer of Attorney General Dole in full:

"Hon. Joseph A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives:
"Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of House Resolution 13. That the clerk of this House direct an inquiry to the Attorney General inquiring into the reasons why he employed outside help in presenting the government's claims before the Fire Claims Commission; also, as to the evidence collected by the government, whether same is available for use before the court."

I have been burdened with all the office and court work that it was possible for me to attend to. The Deputy Attorney General is engaged in the work of the present term of the First Circuit Court. The assistant has been called to California by personal matters there, and not at present drawing pay from this department. The Legislature appropriated a salary of \$250 a month for counsel to represent the Territory before the Fire Claims Commission. I engaged the firm of Andrews, Peters & Andrade, at said salary, to represent the Territory before the Commission until Mr. Dunne's return, after which he will represent the government before the Commission, not drawing any salary as assistant.

The evidence collected by the Board of Health is available and is in the hands of counsel representing the government."

When the matter of salaries came up for consideration, the salary of the assistant clerk and superintendent of weights and measures, in the Department of Public Works, was set at \$2,400 for the next two years. The two customers, who are to look after the rail road, will be rewarded for their services with a salary of \$720 each, for the same length of time.

In order to better consider the matter of the Waikamalo Camp, it was proposed that a committee, consisting of Fredericks and Moenman, be appointed to act on the matter, and that

further consideration of the salaries be paid in reference to this item, would be deferred until what sort of an opinion they returned.

After some discussion, the salary of the harbor master for the harbor of Honolulu was considered to say the least, a very interesting subject. This was the second item to be tackled originally.

The tug Eleu, and the payroll of her crew, came up for discussion. The defender of the ancient craft was Emmelhuth, who had, he said, experienced a change of heart since he first took this matter under advisement. Referring to the income derived from the tug, Emmelhuth said that last year that vessel had increased the funds of the Territory by \$20,000. Not only this, but the presence of the tug kept the shipping people from being imposed upon.

Not long ago the Eleu was temporarily out of order, and the fearfulness, finding that she had the Territory at a disadvantage, did not scruple to ask \$20 a day for services which the Eleu was doing for nothing. The Spreckels people were always complaining about the Eleu, but as soon as they had an advantage no matter how slight, they used it for all that it was worth on the Eleu, said Emmelhuth, and kept towards prices somewhere near the mark of reason.

Hoops attempted to pour oil upon the troubled waters upon which the Eleu and the Eleu were rocking. He suggested that the tug be repaired until such time as the salvage crematory, which is being erected near the sewer fall pumping station shall be completed. Hoops did not endorse the action of those who were in charge of the Eleu, when they asked \$30 a day for their services. The speaker of that tug had said, however, that if retained permanently, he would agree to do the work for \$250 a month.

Then Emmelhuth again rose to his feet. In days of old, he said, the government had found it necessary to purchase the tug Eleu in order to have Honolulu proper facilities for handling vessels. The Fearless had recently come here, a private enterprise, and was trying to take away from the old vessel the benefits she had created. As an example of the difference in prices charged, Emmelhuth mentioned the matter of the gasoline schooner Surprise. When that vessel went on the rocks the captain of that vessel would not consider the proposition of leaving Honolulu until a retainer's fee of \$1,500 had been paid. Other charges were to be added for later. The tug Eleu, instead, and charged \$600 for the work. This included everything.

The speaker was answered by Monsarrat, who said the \$600 paid the Eleu had been practically thrown away, as the Surprise was at the bottom of the sea, where the Eleu had left her. Only a few weeks ago the Eleu had landed a vessel on a mud bank in the harbor of Honolulu, and the Fearless was engaged to get her aloft once more. Monsarrat also objected to the government coming in competition with private individuals.

Ayelett took sides with the Eleu. He said she did more than tow garbage scows. When the harbor was being dredged, it was the Eleu that towed coral barges and piles. At this juncture the vote was taken, and the Eleu remained on the payroll at the figures suggested by Governor Dole.

The payroll of the electric light force was not changed in any way from the figures handed in to the legislators in the original estimate.

The appropriation for lighthouses was put aside for future consideration. Emmelhuth said the salaries, which ranged all the way from \$10 to \$75, were out of all reason for the services rendered. Men in such positions should be paid much more than the figures call for.

Fredericks criticized the humorous element to the occasion, by telling of a native lighthouse keeper on one of the other islands, who did not light his lamp until he saw a vessel. When not engaged in attending to the lamp, he worked in his taro patch, or pounded poi.

The suggestion made by Governor Dole, that the pay of the keeper of wharves at Hilo be placed at \$1,200, was accepted without change or argument.

A reduction was made in the pay of the superintendent of the Honolulu waterworks. The salary will be \$4,200, instead of \$5,400 as has been paid heretofore.

No change was made in the salary of the veterinary surgeon for the city of Honolulu. He will be paid \$4,800. This item may be considered again, at a subsequent date.

Just at the hour of 12, Robertson said the bill under discussion was having its fifth reading. A warm debate would have followed had not Akina declared a recess of two hours.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Immediately upon resuming the business for the day, which occurred promptly at the stroke of one, the committee on the Waikamalo Camp made a report in favor of paying \$3,500, as appeared in the Governor's estimate. The committee found upon investigation that the figures of the chief executive were about right.

The report of the committee on the public servants whose remunerations were considered.

Breckley said that the salaries of the men who attended to the water supply of Honolulu should not be cut down, but rather increased. Breckley threw in a few phrases in support of his suggestion, and moved that there be two inspectors employed, at \$2,400 each. Breckley created some amusement by his humorous description of affairs in Kalih, where the tap inspector used to let the water run day and night a few blocks from where he lived, and while at his home they were experiencing a water famine. Emmelhuth backed up Breckley by saying that the city should hire two men for this purpose, if the work was to be done in a thorough manner. Kwaiko said that the office of tap inspector was a sinecure. He had not seen such an officer for two months' time. Makakau spoke in favor of paying a salary somewhere near that proposed by the Governor. When Breckley's motion was put to vote it was lost. The salary for one tap inspector was finally placed at \$1,800.

The wages for two shipping tenders were next considered. Emmelhuth said why one man was to be paid \$75 a

Impure Blood

Make It Pure, Rich, and Healthy.

THE CHINESE SETTLEMENT

Empire Willing to Pay 450,000,000 Taels.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Department of State has been informed reliably that the Chinese Government has issued a decree agreeing to pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels, equivalent to about \$37,000,000 at the present rate of exchange. It is known now that the whole subject of indemnity will be closed up before the end of the present month. If that is not done and evacuation is not under way on a large scale, then the Chinese Government must be assessed \$1,000,000 each day after June 1st next, to compensate the powers for the maintenance of their military forces in China. Under this whip the Chinese Government has been forced to yield. It is not known that the powers have agreed on the form and extent of guarantee, but now that the amount of indemnity is fixed, not much difficulty is expected on this score.

The United States Government has not taken part in the selection of a military commandant to succeed Field Marshal Count von Waldersee in the supreme command at Peking. Having dispensed with our military force in China, the United States is not concerned in the personality of the military chief. Our legation guard will not owe allegiance or obedience to any foreign commander, but will be answerable solely to the United States Minister or charge. In the event of common peril the several legation guards may unite for the common defense, in which case they may select their own leader, as they did during the defense of the legations last year.

WILL SEE HONOLULU.

Since it has been announced from Washington that the heads of several departments are about to sail for Manila, it was learned that they will have considerable company on the voyage as well as when they land at the islands. Several members of Congress are on the way to Manila, others are to sail in the near future, and more who are known to have a desire to go, have not yet set the date of their departure. General Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, is on the way to Manila. General Greely is about to sail for the Philippines by way of the Suez canal. Adjutant General Corbin will sail from San Francisco on the transport Hancock, June 25th. General John F. Weston, Commissioner General of subsistence, and Surgeon General Sternberg will sail at the same time. General Bird of the transport service and Paymaster General Bates are likely to be passengers on the same transport.

Of the members of Congress who are going to the Philippines in the near future to familiarize themselves with existing conditions, may be mentioned Congressman John F. Shafroth from Colorado, who will sail on the Sheridan, June 1st, accompanied by his wife. Congressman W. L. Stark of Nebraska, his wife and son, sailed last Saturday on the bark Santiago for Hawaii, prior to going to the Philippines. Delegate to Congress Dennis T. Flynn of Oklahoma will go to Manila by way of Honolulu, while his wife and daughter remain in this city until his return.

Sam Parker Talks.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Samuel Parker, Foreign Minister in Hawaii when Liliuokalani was on the throne, and who arrived here today, in speaking of existing conditions on the island, said: "You hear about the Hawaiian or patriotic native party demanding Governor Dole's deposition. It's simply politics. The outlaws want to get in. They assume virtuous names, that's all. They have the Legislature, but cannot get over the Governor's veto of their pet measures. The islands are prosperous under the new regime. To illustrate: Before annexation I could only get two or three cents a pound for my beef. Now I can get ten or eleven cents, and the supply cannot keep up with the demand. The Porto Ricans imported as laborers have turned out well."

Plague Spreading at Hongkong.

LONDON, May 28.—"The progress of the bubonic plague here," says the Hongkong correspondent of the Times, "is becoming serious. The death rate is over thirty daily. The epidemic is the worst since 1894. The colony requires drastic sanitary legislation."

Telegraph Notes.

Emperor William maneuvered a brigade of guards at Berlin, and then led them through the city. Accompanying his staff was General Bonnet and other French officers.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has adjourned after making the following appropriations: Foreign missions, \$139,249; home missions, \$100,550; Freedmen's aid, \$55,000; church extension, \$55,000; educational work, \$8,000; educational for colleges and seminaries, \$25,000; ministerial relief, \$10,000; publication, \$1,500.

The Presbyterian General Assembly voted against the recommendation of Dr. Samuel Collins for the appointment of a committee to prepare a list of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage shall not be contracted. The following resolution was passed: "Inasmuch as the doctrine of consanguinity and affinity ought not to be within the domain of the church, and by the courts of the church are to be guided in determining particular cases as they may arise, it is the judgment of this general assembly that such action contemplated in the request is not required, and the request is not granted."

THE WORLD'S NEWS

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Secretary Root has received a cablegram from General Wood at Havana, confirming the press report of the adoption of the report of the committee on relations with the United States, accepting in behalf of the convention the terms of the Platt amendment. It is understood that, without undertaking materially to change the language of the Platt amendment, the convention, by the addition of reports of interviews with Secretary Root and otherwise, has placed upon the amendment itself a construction that will require very serious consideration.

Secretary Root has been in daily communication by cable with General Wood, and is acquainted with the proceedings of the delegates and the negotiations which led up to yesterday's action. General Wood, in turn, has acquainted the constitutional delegates with the secretary's views in answer to their efforts to place a construction upon the Platt amendment. Hence the weight of opinion inclines to the belief that even as it stands, the convention's action yesterday will not be disapproved from Washington. It is suggested by the officials that there is no occasion at present for the Washington Government to take action upon this matter, either by accepting or rejecting the convention's work.

COMMENT IN LONDON.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The Post draws the attention of Englishmen to the annual report of the Military Governor of Havana, and remarks on the surprising measure of success that has been attained by the American administration in a short period. The experience of Havana during the first year and a half of American supervision proves, says the Post, that a government under the authority of an American executive would be incomparably better than anything that Spain had been able to give and than anything that the Cubans could create for themselves."

CHICAGO, May 25.—A special to the Tribune from Boonville, Mo., says:

Two men blown to pieces, a small steamer torn to bits, three houses demolished, scores of residences and business buildings damaged, a ferryboat badly wrecked and many thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed, are the results of an explosion at this place. The accident was on the La Grange, a fourteen-ton Missouri River freighter, just off this city. The boat carried 2,100 pounds of dynamite, many kegs of powder, 1,000 detonating caps and eight cases of fuse. Gasoline power was used on the vessel, and when a match was applied to the generator an explosion followed. The boat took fire and the crew, except two men, fled. These were still aboard when the fire reached the supply tanks of gasoline and the explosives. Damage was done to buildings a mile away.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Chief Examiner Servon of the Civil Service Commission left here tonight for Honolulu, via New York, where he and Civil Service Commissioner Rodenburg, who will join him en route to Kansas City, will look into the civil service in Hawaii. They expect to sail from San Francisco on June 6th, reaching Honolulu about the 14th, and during the following two weeks an opportunity will be given citizens of the United States residing in Hawaii to be examined for a number of positions in the classified service there and at Washington. Hawaii is entitled to fifteen appointments in the apportioned department service in Washington, and five in the apportioned Government Printing Office. A number of other offices also are to be filled.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the World from Wantage, England, says:

Though the utmost secrecy is maintained, it has been learned here that Richard Croker has completed all his arrangements to return to New York at an early date.

It seems highly probable that he will sail on the steamship Deutschland next Friday.

He left Wantage for London Tuesday afternoon and returned tonight. His departure on Friday evidently depends upon whether or not he receives from New York such information as will permit him to stay over to see the Derby on June 5th.

The London correspondent of the World says that the Hamburg-American steamship agents, both in London and in Southampton, decline to state whether Richard Croker is booked to sail for New York on the Deutschland next Friday or not.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Everybody has forgotten the old age pension issue which Joseph Chamberlain brought into the political canvass after the overthrow of the Rosebery Ministry six years ago, but he suddenly returned to the subject at Birmingham lately at the National Odd Fellows' meeting and discussed it with an air of sincerity, as though it were something new which interested him deeply. He urged that it should not be taken up as a mere bribe to electors, nor as a principle of universal application, but as a practical policy for the promotion of thrift with the help of great friendly societies. His speech was not important as a practical exposition of any principles of State socialism, but was interesting as a fresh proof that the strongest and most ambitious member of the Ministry still considers old age pensions to be a good working asset for the Tory Democracy.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Evelyn E. Porter, an electrical engineer, connected with the cotton mills at Shanghai, China, is at a hotel here. He says that the six mills there, each having 40,000 spindles, cannot compete, even with their cheap Chinese labor, with the American manufacturers.

The originators of the plants in China expected large profits, but by the practice of the most rigid economy they have been unable to earn more than 2 per cent on their investment.

The women in the Chinese mills, Mr. Porter said, are paid fifteen cents per day. He explained that competition with American-made goods is unsuccessful because an American operative can do better work and four times more in a given time than a Chinese. Consequently American products are cutting out Chinese goods in Chinese markets.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Peking says:

The Chinese have accepted the demand of the powers for a 4 per cent interest on the indemnity pending payment of the principal. At headquarters it was announced that the embarkation of the German troops will begin on June 26th. The German guards have been withdrawn from several gates and the government of the city passes into Chinese hands for two weeks. Li Hung Chang says he is prepared to accept responsibility for the city now, but for the province he wants a delay of six weeks. Many are apprehensive that the powers after their long torpor, are now proceeding too hastily.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Delegated Wilcox of Hawaii, who has just returned from Honolulu, has suggested to the Interior Department that a committee go to Hawaii to study the condition and report the outlines of a law at the next meeting of Congress. He has also called the attention of the Postoffice Department to the unsatisfactory postal service in Honolulu. This does not involve any personal reflection on officials, but only that the service is not as efficient as might be expected under American administration.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Peace has been patched up between the Hill-Morgan combination, according to the World, and the Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb syndicate in the struggle for the control of the Northern Pacific road. The friendliest feeling now exists and an agreement has practically been reached which will prevent any renewal of the strife.

The annual meeting was brought about through the friendly offices of George Gould and William K. Vanderbilt.

Each side has ceased talking about its respective holdings in Northern Pacific stock. It is said that the Union Pacific Railroad owns over \$20,000,000 in securities of the Northern Pacific.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, is in the city. He has been in conference with representatives of the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific ever since his arrival. He refuses to say anything for publication, either in regard to Northern Pacific affairs or the conflict with the Union Pacific interests.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Rev. J. H. Cushing and several priests from Denver have arrived in the city on their way to lay before the Pope their grievances. They have been at work among the Indians for a number of years in Arizona, New Mexico and elsewhere, and say that when application was made to Bishop Matsui of Colorado to return with them to their diocese, he declined. They attempted to have their differences settled by Cardinal Martinelli, but Saturday they were refused an audience. The party will sail on Saturday.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A special to the World from Syracuse, N. Y., says:

Mrs. Mary D. Grace, principal of Tompkins School, is in Durango, Mexico, on business connected with her mines. Word has been received that she has sold the mines to E. Clark Wheeler, a former Senator of Colorado, who paid her \$150,000 for them. He has been putting up the money with which Mrs. Grace has been fighting her case. This he did with the understanding that he was to have an option on her interests when the litigation was settled. Mr. Wheeler was one of the founders of the city of Aspen. One of the large claims which Wheeler had to settle was that of the lawyers in the case. Young Grace went to Durango and made contracts with some attorneys to conduct the suits for one-half of what they could save out of the property. Mrs. Grace filed an objection that her son had exceeded his authority in making any such contract.

Samuel Hookano has been commissioned acting district magistrate at Wailanae.

THE PISTOL AND THE BOTTLE.

The man who has once driven a burglar out of his house with a pistol is likely to keep the weapon handy by for use in the future.

On a similar principle Mrs. Elizabeth Langmaid is never without a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup where she can lay hands on it any day.

About four years ago she was taken bad with what was called "a complication of complaints." The doctors said she had an abscess on one of her lungs, and also indigestion and heart troubles. And, seeing how she looked and felt, we should have believed him without a moment's hesitation.

"You can get an idea," she says, "how bad I was when I tell you I lay helpless in bed nearly nine months." (That does give us the idea and no mistake. Save for the hope of recovery—which seldom quite perishes in the mind—I would as lief be dead, and so have the trouble over and done with.)

"Finally," Mrs. Langmaid goes on to say, "when I got out of bed, all of me that could waste away was gone. I was just a skeleton covered by a skin. In truth, they wrapped me in wadding for appearance and for such comfort and warmth as the protection might give me."

"Whatever my complaint was I always had a dreadful pain in my sides and under the shoulderblades; but the medicines I took had no more effect on it than so much sweetened water would have had."

"While in this miserable condition, I remembered how different friends of mine had spoken of the virtues of Seigel's Syrup for many kinds of ailments that nothing else seemed able to help."

"Anyway I was sure it would be no mistake to try it, and so I got a bottle from Campbell & Co.'s store in this town. Up to that time I always had a great feeling of weariness and drowsiness after eating, and could not shake it off."

"But to my delight I soon discovered that a dose of the Syrup dispelled this almost immediately, and by the time I had finished the first bottle I was greatly improved."

"As you would suppose, I persevered in taking the remedy until by degrees I got strong again. Gradually, too, I picked up my lost flesh, and recovered my former good health."

Ever since then I keep a bottle of Seigel's Syrup in the house and take a dose whenever I feel out of sorts in any way."

"You may publish this if you like, and I shall always be glad to hear of Seigel's Syrup doing for others what it did for me."

ELIZABETH LANGMAID.
Market Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, N. S. W.
September 26, 1899.

TUG ELEU AT ISSUE

(Continued from Page 2.)

ers besides, the position was not worth that much.

Frederick moved that the salary be made \$1,200, instead of \$1,400. His figures were finally accepted.

Makekau moved to reconsider the vote on the grounds that the officer was being paid in part by the Board of Health. The salary they furnished was \$500. The stipend from the Board of Public Works was \$1,200. The sum of \$2,100 was too large a salary for the services rendered. The motion of Makekau was carried. Makekau then moved that the office be designated as market and fish inspector, with a salary of \$1,400.

Aviet attacked the present fish inspector. He said that the occupant was a man who did not know his business. When a fish had white gills it was rejected. Any one familiar with fish knew that white gills were no indication of unfitness for food. One reason for the present lack of fish was the arbitrary methods pursued by this man, who judged the fish by a hard and fast rule, and not by methods of common sense. The Board of Health should place a man in that position who was thoroughly acquainted with sea food.

The subject of fish caused considerable interest among the native statesmen, and they argued the matter for half an hour or more. In concluding the matter, the two positions were transferred to the Department of Public Works.

The pay of the assistant market keeper was set at \$720 for two years. The salary of the superintendent of Wailuku and Kahului waterworks remained at \$1,200, the estimate handed in by Governor Dole. The same was done with the superintendent of the Hilo waterworks whose salary was kept at \$1,800. The salary of the superintendent of the Laupahoehoe waterworks, whose salary was fixed at \$400, the salary of the superintendent of the Koloa waterworks, whose salary was fixed at \$500, and the salary of the superintendent of the Lahaina waterworks, whose salary was fixed at \$420, all by Governor Dole, remained unchanged.

It was then agreed that the salary of the superintendent of the waterworks at Wailua be made \$500. The payroll of the government buildings was fixed at \$4,944. Frederick moved that an item, the payroll of parks and squares, now under the Department of Forestry, be placed under the Department of Public Works. The salary apportioning thereto appears as \$4,880 in Governor Dole's estimate. The transfer was made, and the figures of the Territorial Governor remained unchallenged.

When it came to the janitor, keeper of the Capitol and Judiciary grounds and buildings, Emmeluth objected to the salary, which was set at \$2,400. It was ordered by the chair that the matter go to a special committee for investigation. The committee appointed is composed of Dickey, Frederick and Emmeluth. They were instructed to see just what the item really meant. The salary of the Honolulu fire department was fixed at \$72,250.

The pay of the Hilo fire department was passed at \$800.

The salary of four pilots, for the port of Honolulu, was kept at \$19,200, as originally suggested by Governor Dole. An attempt was made to reduce their salaries to \$18,000, but it was voted down. The payroll of the pilot boys was referred to a special committee. The Governor has in his estimate, apportioned \$5,000. The pilot boys say that they are paid \$1 for every trip they make. When there are no foreign boats, there are no dollars.

Frederick moved that the question of pilots be reconsidered. He then moved to amend by suggesting that the number reduced to three, and their salary be reduced to \$14,400. This motion was argued, for and against, with considerable warmth. The amendment of Frederick, to reduce the number of pilots, was lost, and the item, as it stood in the estimate originally submitted to the House, was carried.

The House adjourned immediately following this action, the hour of 4 o'clock having arrived.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occurred, however, in which a cure has been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. T.

Wagons, Brakes, haetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts

Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

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Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at

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Another carload comprising new patterns.

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DAY AMONG THE SOLONS

A Message From the Governor Read.

When you have that tired feeling, why just adjourn. This is the cure the Senators have adopted whenever ennui creeps over them, which is quite often. That they would rather go out to the beach and fish or loaf around under the shade of a spreading algeroba tree, almost goes without saying.

It took the Senators just five minutes yesterday to decide whether or not they should do any business, the decision being in favor of the "algeroba tree."

The excuse given for their actions was that Kanu's majority report on military was not ready. They remembered to forget that they had other matters awaiting decision.

Senator Carter proposed that a recess be taken until 2 p. m., in order to allow Kanu's time in which to present his report. Kanu, the slasher, in a tired tone of voice, amended the motion to take a recess, by suggesting to adjourn until 10 a. m. today, which was accepted by Senator Carter, and carried without a dissenting vote.

Sensor John T. Brown, he of the generous proportions, and his bosom friend, Senator Kaohi, sought refuge under the trees on the capitol lawn, while Senator "Oily Bill" and a few of the "chosen" hid themselves to the "Senator's Retreat," where a "cold glass" is given to the weary legislators, in order to make them forget their troubles or remember their obligations.

Rumors are floating around that a scheme is on foot by which it is hoped an extra session will be pulled off. A proposition will soon be made to the Governor, which the Independents and some of the Republicans hope will result in their getting the much-desired extension.

The proposition is that the Independents (this information is from one of the leaders of that party,) will draw up an iron-clad agreement if necessary, that nothing but a loan bill and bills providing for an increase in the revenue only, will be considered. No county acts need apply.

In the meantime a bill will have to be introduced at this session to appropriate four or five thousand dollars, with which to pay the officers of the Legislature, which will bring the total cost of the present Legislature up to \$180,000. Not so bad for a starter. In another two years they might think up some scheme whereby a \$100,000 or more can be distributed amongst the needy.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE

The whole of yesterday was practically wasted by the House of Representatives. There was a decided indisposition on the part of the Lower House to transact business. The forenoon was spent in hearing and accepting reports from special committees; the afternoon in masticating the fabric.

Emmeluth made his usual daily whither-are-we-drifting effort early in the forenoon. The spark that caught his oratorical fuse was a message from Acting Governor Cooper. The odoriferous bit of spellingbinding was of such intensity that fans and ice water were in active demand at its close. "The reign of Dole," "the family compact," "retrogression," and other well-known expressions which constitute Emmeluth's verbal stock in trade, were exploded like firecrackers. Had Emmeluth continued much longer in his high temperature forensics, the plastering would have cracked and the varnish on the furniture would have begun to curl.

The salary of the boat boys was the cause of much argument. It was finally decided in the afternoon to let the boatmen worry along on a fund of \$11-120. This is \$6,120 more than the figures set by Governor Dole.

In the afternoon the legislators, like the aristocratic gentleman in one of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, did nothing in particular, and like him, also, they did it very well.

MORNING SESSION.

Mossman began the morning's work by making a strong speech in favor of the boat boys, who, he said, were underpaid and overworked. When asked if they desired to be paid by the trip or by the month, they desired the latter. They also asked for better accommodations at the pilot house. At the present time they have no sleeping place, although on duty from one year's end to another.

Emmeluth, at this part of the proceedings, injected some caustic verbiage into things, on account of a message from Acting Governor Dole, which had just been circulated. Hoogs read section 70 of the Organic Act to support the Acting Governor, but Emmeluth was not convinced. Emmeluth replied by saying that the whole country was going to the bow-wows, anyway, so it made no difference.

The document that caused Emmeluth to become "huhu," reads as follows:

A MESSAGE.

To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Treasury from the loan authorized by Act 11 of the Session Laws of 1898, above referred to, and submit the following estimate of the items of which may be found in the schedule of estimates submitted by the Governor under date of May 15th, 1901.

I recommend the transfer of these items from the Appropriation bill for current expenses to the Appropriation bill above referred to, the remaining items of the Governor's estimates to be passed in the Appropriation bill for current expenses, with the exception of the item of \$7,000 for construction of roads in Puna, Hawaii, entitled "2 1/2 miles Volcano road to connect with railroad," which I recommend to be stricken out.

HENRY E. COOPER, Acting Governor.

Executive Chamber, May 21, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Sewerage, Honolulu	\$122,400
Storm sewer district	\$53,200
Material	8,000
Miscellaneous incidentals and running expenses	17,000
House connections	35,900
15 per cent reserve, Vincent & Bolser con.	17,900
Outfall sewer and incidentals	11,400
Harbor improvements, Honolulu	221,400
Yachtman's slip	20,000
Kawa slip	20,400
Yachtman's wharf	42,000
Kawa wharf	110,000
Harbor improvements, Hilo	25,000
Extension of wharf	20,000
Moonings	5,000
Filtration System, Honolulu	60,000
New building, Insane Asylum	30,000
	\$159,800

ROADS AND BRIDGES, HAWAII.

Homestead roads, Hilo	\$25,000
Waikuku bridge	15,000
Roads, Hilo	50,000
Widening and extending Hilo streets	25,000
Honolulu to Papaikou	25,000
Roads, Puna to R. R.	5,000
Kamale to Kalapana	5,000
Roads, Kau	32,000
To complete to Volcano	22,500
Rock crusher	2,500
Ninole	2,000
Kahuku to S. Kona	5,000
Roads, South Kona	10,000
Alaka	5,000
Hoanua to Hoopulu	4,000
Road, Honouliuli, N. Kona	12,000
Road, Waimea to N. Kona, completion	22,000
Roads, Hamakua	40,000
Main road	15,000
Waipio grade	10,000
Homesteads	15,000
Roads, N. Hilo	20,000
Waikamau to Maunaloa	20,000
Waipanae to Kilauea	14,000
Koalaui to Ooala	12,000
	\$262,000

ROADS AND BRIDGES, MAUI.

Roads, Hana	\$10,000
Regrade Hana landing to Keolu	8,000
Kipahulu to Keolu	2,000
Roads, Makawao	18,000
Kula homestead	5,000
Keokea to Kilauea	12,000
Roads, Lahaina	12,500
Rock crusher	2,500
Kahakula road	10,000
Roads, Waikuku	10,000
Macadamizing	5,000
Maunaloa to Kilauea	4,500
	\$50,500

ROADS AND BRIDGES, MOLOKAI.

Roads, Molokai, grade to Halawa	2,000
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ROADS AND BRIDGES, OAHU.

Roads, Koolau, regrading	4,000
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ROADS AND BRIDGES, KAUAI.

Roads, Hanalei, Kaliahiwai	5,000
Roads, Lihue, macadamizing	6,000
Roads, Koloa	6,700
Hoala branch	2,500
Wahiawa grade and steel bridge	3,200
Kalaheo grade	1,000
Roads, Waimea, upper bridge	3,000
	\$20,700

A majority report from the Committee on Agriculture was read by Mehala. It is given in full below:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: Your Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the appropriations under the head "Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry," begs leave to report as follows:

In the absence of a Commissioner, on a visit beyond the Territory, your committee has undertaken to base its findings on the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, for the year ending December 31, 1900, from which we quote:

"The Board of Agriculture in 1893 did something towards starting an experimenting station on a small scale, but nothing came of it, although money was appropriated for the work."

Also the following:

It is admitted that general prosperity depends absolutely upon agricultural prosperity. Director True (of the division of experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture) is responsible for the statement that an agricultural experiment station is an institution in which scientific and practical investigations are made with a view to improving the methods of introducing new crops or industries. The primary object of an experiment station is to apply scientific principles and methods to the problems of agriculture. It seeks to use for the benefit of agriculture the stores of knowledge regarding the operations of nature which science has accumulated, and to employ in the service of agriculture the trained brains and hands of scientists. The experiment station should institute investigations to increase accurate information regarding the great principles which underlie the growth of plants and animals, and to make new applications of well-known principles in the practical work of the farmer. "That the establishment of this experiment station, long needed here, will be a boon to the agricultural interests of the Territory, goes without saying. Once started and in running order, the agricultural development of the islands will make rapid advancement."

The first of the above quotations clearly outlines the attitude and policy of the Government which has been in control for the last seven years, relative to minor and diversified industries. The second, taken in connection with the present establishment of a scientist of the Territory during the succeeding biennial period, out of moneys received by the

sample evidence, at this early stage of our experience, under the conditions created by the Organic Act, that the policy of the Government and country which we have become an integral part of, is diametrically opposed to that which obtained in this community in the past, giving ample promise of a future for which we may all look forward with the most hopeful anticipations.

Your committee is astonished to find in this report a total absence of data of a reliable character relative to home-steads and homesteaders, a portion of our population, in the welfare of which the community at large is deeply interested, and which is manifestly within the sphere and in a measure under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The only reference to homesteads we find is on page 9, under the head of "Diversified Industries," where in a page and a half of rambling dissertation the accomplishments of the Hawaiian colony are set forth. It seems to your committee that in matters of this character what is needed and essential to creating public opinion and interest in any subject, is to direct attention to it by extended use of tables setting forth the various facts in connection with the subject.

Such tables should show the cost of production, manipulation, preparing for market and marketing. These should be made up entirely from actual experience of homesteaders in conducting their agricultural experiments. These tables if systematically persisted in would from year to year be a reflex of the success or failure of homesteaders in various enterprises to which they have given their energies. Such tables would furnish the legislator with that information which is necessary properly to judge of the requirements of a given element in the community. Your committee has frequently felt the need of just such information as could be obtained from tables of this character, as no doubt have other members of the Legislature. It is true that in some departments of the Government tabulations are a feature of their reports, but even those that have been made could well be extended and deductions drawn therefrom, which would be extremely valuable to all pursuing the same. That which has been done merely emphasizes the necessity of extending this character of work to every department of the Government. As time goes on statistics covering a period of years become invaluable as an index to a retro-spect of conditions present and past, and a guide for legislation in the future.

We find off-hand expressions in the report under review on the experiences of a Mr. Long in the cultivation of vegetables and small fruits. Also a paragraph on the cost of bean cultivation by Mr. Koelling, which as indicating the general character of the report we will quote in full:

"At Kaneohe, over the Fall, Mr. C. Koelling has a castor bean plantation, and a mill fitted up with the best of machinery and is very busy manufacturing castor oil, said to be a very good article."

We append to this report a copy of communication sent to the committee on Taxation by this very man; it speaks for itself.

What would interest your committee would be tables, covering possibly the following points: Primarily, the amount paid for the land or the rent paid by Mr. Koelling, as compared with the same expenditures in adjoining lands; next the amount of taxes as compared with adjoining territories; the cost of bearing per acre; the cost of planting; of cultivation and of harvesting; the cost of the plant necessary to the proper expression of oil; number of gallons produced per day; cost of production, of containers, of marketing and so forth, and finally the price realized. These as expenditures and realizations should go with the full information as to the length of season between the planting and harvesting, the amount of beans per acre by weight and the number of gallons of oil produced per ton of beans. Information covering the various operations as above we submit would be of great interest to all residents of the Territory and of special advantage to those desiring to engage in a similar business, with a view to forming a valuable basis for the future, when there would be further tables of like import.

Your committee quotes from a report by the Minister of the Interior to the Legislature of 1890, under sub-head "Compilation and Publication of Statistics," as follows:

"Any person who attempts any statistical work of the kind, or to draw conclusions from statistics, which he may obtain, immediately finds that there is a most lamentable lack of material and systematic arrangement." Statistics are frequently invaluable, in deciding public policy and directing a course of action vitally affecting the public welfare, as, for example, statistics affecting the census, the number of laborers; concerning immigration, education, health, births and deaths, taxes, and twenty other different things; concerning which accurate information is either not obtainable at all or is available only after laborious and extended preceding search. Almost every nation and colony now keeps and publishes statistics, and it is commendable that a Bureau of Statistics be established here and that a reasonable appropriation be made to initiate the work, to all of which your committee, eleven years ago, says a hearty amen!

But why was this work not undertaken at that time? The truth is the planting interests of this country do not want such statistics. Farmers do not like and do not desire statistics, if comparatively portraying the conditions of the country, would long ago have revolutionized the conditions which still confront us today. To proceed with our criticism of the matter under review.

The report is taken up in part by sub-reports from the Forestry Department, from Dr. Maxwell on lands adjacent to Hilo, and from the entomologist. Your committee is constrained to the view that as a Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry Commission has been anything but a success in the sense and purpose for which manifestly it was created. We believe that the diversified industries of the community will be best served by this Legislature lending its financial assistance to the utmost limit possible in furthering the work of the United States Department of Agriculture, as undertaken by Mr. Jared G. Smith, the scientific expert who has been appointed by that Department as director of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station. The appropriation at Mr. Smith's command at this time, owing to large initial expenditures for clearing of land, laying out of water, installing pumping plant, and erection of houses for the managing director and his assistant, is inadequate to meet the requirements, if the station is to yield a maximum efficiency in the near future. We have been informed that any assistance from the local Government will simply mean the ability to better mature the plans and promote the results desired in establishing the station in these islands.

We recommend that in lieu of an appropriation for agriculture and incidentals to the conduct of that office, the Legislature appropriate a sum of not less than \$500,000 per annum as an auxiliary fund to be at the disposal of the said special agent of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station for use in the establishment and maintenance of the station during the biennial period for which appropriations are being made.

From personal conversation with Mr. Smith we feel certain that far better results will be manifest from this appropriation for his use than possibly could be hoped for under the system of conducting the bureau at this time.

We include in this recommendation the dispensing with the items in the estimates of appropriations as follows: Pay of Commissioner, \$7,200; pay of gardener, \$2,040; one laborer, Tantalus (new), \$422; one laborer in nursery, \$285; and pay of stenographer and typewriter, \$1,200. Also these changes in the incidentals: Materials, tools, supplies, etc., reducing the amount from \$1,500 to \$500; strike out importation of seeds, leaving in the item only collection of seeds and reducing the amount from \$1,500 to \$250; strike out stationery, etc., \$400; advertising and printing, \$150; competitive exhibition, \$100; strike out the word "commissioner" from the item traveling expenses, but leave the amount. These will reduce the total of the appropriations for this bureau by \$15,384. We recommend that the appropriation for the entomologist and his expenses be continued as heretofore and the entomologist be requested to lend his assistance in any manner needed to the director of the experiment station.

Believing the principle of the presentation of vital, commercial and agricultural statistics, that these should be collected monthly or oftener if necessary from the various sources from which the same can be derived, collated and made a part of the report of the Secretary of the Territory, and with the view of permanently establishing a service to that end, and believing that the knowledge and ability of Mr. Wray Taylor peculiarly fits him for the inauguration of this work, we recommend that the item of salary of electoral registrar, under the office of the Secretary of the Territory, be made to read "Salary of registrar of electors and statistical officer, \$5,000; instead of \$1,200."

Forestry.—From the personal observations of your committee, its members believe that the money appropriated for forest extensions is money that has been well spent. It is a pity that a line of work so vital to the agricultural interests of the country at large should have been neglected so completely by the Government as has been this matter of forestry. From the report itself, and from personal knowledge, your committee is prepared to say that there are individuals and corporations in Hawaii which do far more in this matter of forest preservation than does the Government itself. It may be true that self-interest prompts the doing; this, however, does not detract one iota from the public-spiritedness and far-sightedness of the donor, should yield an incentive to the Government to do likewise. We commend the work of H. P. Baldwin on Maui and of the Lahue plantation on Kauai, as being of a character to warrant mention in this connection. Both have spent large sums of money in forest extensions and their efforts are in vivid contrast with those of the Government. From newspaper reports and statements of those conversant with conditions on the Mainland, your committee is led to believe that before the next session of the Legislature the home Government will have made extended inquiry and examination into the subject of forest preservation in this country. Forest preservation and extension and water for irrigation have a most intimate relation to the other. Forests undoubtedly are necessary to the determination of rainfall and of holding waters in suspension in reserve, which would otherwise rapidly seek their way to the sea. The preservation and storage of such waters, on the other hand, to the end that they may be utilized for agricultural purposes, should be made a source of revenue to the Government.

From the use of waters should be sufficient to pay all the expenses of forest extensions and preservation. Your committee believes that the result of the inquiry by the United States Government's experts into the local situation will resolve itself into a solution of the question on the lines here suggested.

While foreign to the subject of forestry, yet intimately connected therewith, your committee wishes to energetically enter its protest against the practice that is being inaugurated here of tunneling into the mountains in order to increase the yield of water from Mother Earth. In every case where such operations are resorted to in a mountain or foothill situation, there can be but one result: the waters held in suspension and forming a marshy condition of the soil under natural conditions, will, when a tunnel pierces the strata below them, permit the rapid drainage by percolation, of this water held in suspension, with the gradual result of a settling and packing of the formerly spongy mass, in turn causing a gradual diminution of the supply of water at the tunnel orifice, and of change in the surface condition of the land. The result is that the water instead of finding its way into the soil is carried off by surface drainage, causing in their turn erosions and waste of valuable soil, to say nothing of the final destruction of the forests over the area so drained, thus once again proving the force of the fabled statement that the goose that lays the golden egg may be killed.

In conclusion we suggest that a transfer be made of the appropriations for public grounds and so forth to the Department of Public Works, and that they be voted as requested.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN K. PRENDERGAST

WILLIAM MOSSMAN, Jr.

We include, in this recommendation the dispensing with the items in the estimates of appropriations as follows: Pay of Commissioner, \$7,200; pay of gardener, \$2,040; pay of laborer Tantalus (new), \$422; pay of laborer in nursery (three men), \$1,284; pay of laborer, \$1,284; pay of stenographer and typewriter, \$1,200; materials, tools, supplies, etc., reducing the amount from \$1,500 to \$500; strike out importation of seeds, leaving in the item only collection of seeds and reducing the amount from \$1,500 to \$250; strike out stationery, etc., \$400; advertising and printing, \$150; competitive exhibition, \$100; strike out the word "Commissioner" from the item traveling expenses, but leave the amount. These will reduce the total of the appropriations for this bureau by \$15,384. We recommend that the appropriation for the entomologist and his expenses be continued as heretofore and the entomologist be requested to lend his assistance in any manner needed to the director of the experiment station.

W. D. KRAMER, Notary Public.

The power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the vast number of diseases due to impure blood or to derangements of the nervous system has been demonstrated in thousands of instances as remarkable as the one related above. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

CHRISTOPHER ARMSTRONG, MARY ARMSTRONG.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, W. D. KRAMER, Notary Public.

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ARE YOU PLUMP or thin? red cheeks or sallow? Life in your step or feel your weight? are you comfortable or hoping to be so next spring or summer or fall?

One is healthy; the other is not quite healthy.

This condition of not quite health can be remedied into health with Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

It is a pity to get in the habit of thinking of health as a thing to be hoped for; why not go for it now!

There is only one way to make strength: by food. You want appetite first, then food. The emulsion will give you food-rest, to master your food with.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

Appropriation bill under the head of "Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry," as follows:

Salaries and pay rolls, amounting to \$36,472. Also the items for the expenses of the Commission, amounting to \$7,950.

The undersigned agrees with the majority of the committee in regard to the importance of maintaining an experimental station, but does not agree with all the recommendations for reductions in the appropriations made.

It may be that in time the United States experiment station may be developed; that it will not be necessary for the Territory to maintain independent gardens and nurseries, or to continue making experiments in the planting of forests, but, as at present only the first steps have been taken by the Federal Government in this direction, it would seem to be in the public interest that the work being carried on by the Territory should not be discontinued or hampered.

Although the efforts made in the past may not have secured the best results in all cases, yet the work which has been done has been of much public interest, that the work should be continued by the Territory until it becomes manifest that it is no longer necessary.

Upon conferring with Mr. Jared S. Smith, the director of the United States experiment station, it has been found that he entertains the views above expressed and does not advocate the discontinuance of the work now being carried on in this line by the Territory.

The undersigned would recommend all of the appropriations asked for under the foregoing heads, with the exception of the item for pay of Commissioner, \$7,200, which he recommends to be placed at \$5,000; the item for expert forester, \$1,200, which he would recommend be omitted, and the item, "fifteen laborers, Nuuanu forest (ten more men)," \$3,450, and would recommend that the item be passed at "ten laborers, Nuuanu forest (five more men)," \$4,200.

In closing, I would respectfully submit that that part of the report of the majority of the committee which refers to tunneling into the mountains to procure water is foreign to the items in the Appropriation bill which were referred to the committee for their consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

S. W. WILCOX, JONAH KUMALAE.

(Continued on Page 8)

ST. VITUS' DANCE

HOW ONE LITTLE SUFFERER WAS PERMANENTLY CURED.

Words of Gratitude and Praise From Parents for the Remedy That Saved the Life of Their Child.

From the Traveler, Arkansas City, Kan.

Rapid as has been the advance of medical science along many lines, it is only in recent years that a remedy has been discovered for one of the most dreadful of nervous diseases that afflict children—St. Vitus' dance.

This and other nervous disorders that cause the pale and wan faces and peevish, irritable dispositions of so many children can now be scientifically treated by a remedy that strikes at the root of the disease by renewing the impoverished blood and strengthening the nerves.

Words of commendation for this remedy come from all parts of the civilized world. This is the interesting story told by Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Armstrong of Jefferson, Okla.:

"Our youngest daughter was for three years afflicted with St. Vitus' dance, and we almost despair of finding relief in medical treatment. She was so helpless that she had to be fed and would fall over at times and be unable to rise.

"We had heard and read a great deal about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and, as a last resort, determined to try them. The effect was almost miraculous. From the first box there was a noticeable improvement, and by the time she had taken six boxes she was almost well. Altogether she took about a dozen boxes, and by the time she was thirteen years of age, was strong and healthy, weighing 114 pounds."

CHRISTOPHER ARMSTRONG, MARY ARMSTRONG.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, W. D. KRAMER, Notary Public.

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J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

J. HOPP & CO.—

NEWS OF WORLD
CONDENSED

France reigns in Mindanao.
French trade is improving.
Hains are damaging the bay at Nila, Cal.
Manila is to have a modern fire service.
Governor Nash, of Ohio, is reported seriously ill.
Germany wants an imperial bureau of education.
The first steamer of the season has reached Dawson.
Willesden, a London suburb, reports a plague suspect.
A large Scandinavian match trust has been formed.
Spicer's sawmills at Vancouver burned last week.
Strikes occurred in Pittsburgh and in Seattle last week.
The Germans intend leaving China at an early date.
The Russians will not enforce conscription in Finland.
Gould and Harriman have got control of the Pacific Mail.
The eldest daughter of the Czar is said to be ill of typhus.
The New York Central is threatened with a machinists' strike.
The ex-Queen of Madagascar wishes to marry a French officer.
A union of all metal workers is being planned in Milwaukee.
Lieut. Col. Michler, military secretary to Gen. Miles, is dead.
There will be a reunion of the Rough Riders at Colorado Springs.
W. Butler Duncan Jr., will sail the Constitution in the cup race.
T. M. Avery, the founder of the Elgin Watch Company, is dead.
Pottawatomies claim part of the Chicago lake shore frontage.
Turkey has made valuable concessions in Palestine to the Jews.
It is said that Americans are to control the Paris passenger traffic.
A great oil gusher has been opened forty miles from New Orleans.
Survivors of the Maine disaster have filed claims aggregating \$270,000.
Further cuts are being made in Alaskan freight and passenger rates.
Two men were killed in a freight wreck at Pueblo, Col., last week.
Trouble is brewing between Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians in Wyoming.
All the labor unions of Chicago are to unite in one central organization.
The Continental Tobacco Company is the latest rival to the tobacco trust.
A political history recently from the press, scores Richard Croker severely.
The Consuls report that there is a good field for American trade in Austria.
In an Albany collision of electric cars, five people were killed on May 26th.
The fifteenth annual convention of theosophists is now being held at Chicago.
The Russian paper, Norov Vremya, has been suppressed by the government.
Rostand, the writer of "Cyrano," speaks highly of the American artistic sense.
Russia has declined to accept the Chinese bonds without an international guarantee.
A new coal trust is being formed. It is composed of the operators in Ohio and Illinois.
The three-act opera, "Mauru," by Paderewski, was well received at Dresden.
Most of the teachers appointed for the Philippines will come from the West.
The woman suffragists, including Miss Anthony, are in session at Minneapolis.
A general strike of union machinists in the city of Chicago has been declared.
A large Japanese salmon cannery factory is seeking to establish a branch in Alaska.
Krueger has petitioned The Hague court for arbitration between Boers and British.
The story that the Kaiser and his court were swindled by a sharper has been denied.
A German doctor claims that his treatment for measles by red light is very successful.
Persia has not taken a loan from Russia because the Shah would not accept the terms.
The Presbyterian delegates in Philadelphia find revising the creed a slow and tedious task.
The strike in San Francisco, between the iron-molders and their employers, remains unchanged.
Ex-Governor Tanner's (Ill.) funeral last week was conducted with great pomp and ceremony.
Commissioner Bergant Henry Wilson goes to Bilbip prison for three years for stealing supplies.
Frederick Mall, a New York society and club man, has been arrested in Vancouver for swindling.
A bank at Postoria, O., was wrecked by robbers using high explosives. A watchman drove them off.
Rev. Dr. Bradford Leavitt delivered the Baccalaureate sermon at Stanford on commencement Sunday.
The Grand Duke Alexis has expressed himself as very much pleased with the Cramp-built cruiser Varag.
A fire in the Sierra Madre Mountains near El Paso drove out large numbers of bears, deer and panthers.
The Presidential train passed through Indiana and Ohio on May 29th. Mrs. McKinley is improving.
Eminent Frenchmen before the University Club in Paris were highly complimentary to the United States.
The steamship Planet Venus, aground at the mouth of the Delaware river, has been floated without damage.
Keum Ying, a Chinese slave girl, was rescued by the Presbyterian Mission in San Francisco a week ago Sunday.
Recent reports show that the Boers are taking a determined stand and that there are heavy British losses.
Twenty-two new hotels, some of them of immense size, are to be built in old New York during the next twelve months.
At a meeting of the Lipton Co., Ltd., one of the shareholders expressed the opinion that Sir Thomas was doing too much yachting.
The Boer General, Schoeman, and his daughter, were instantly killed while examining a deadly Lyddite shell, which exploded in the general's hands.
Two steamship and cable financiers, C. A. Giesendorf and W. Mackey, are racing across the Atlantic so as to be in time to attend the banquet of the London Board of Trade.
The prospect of winter wheat promises to be large.
Nearly 3,000 people suicided in Germany during 1900.
"Cyrano de Bergerac" is to be converted into an opera.
The recent rain in Southern California will do much good.
Cervera fears that the disintegration of Spain is near at hand.
Queen has had a relapse and his case is now considered hopeless.
The shirt and collar industries of the country are to form a trust.

The assistant of May Buckley is reported to be hopelessly insane.
The bank at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, has been robbed of \$30,000.
The big New York bricklayers strike has been settled by arbitration.
In a mine fire in Wabersberg, Prussia, twenty-one men were killed.
The growth of American trade is alarming the countries of Europe.
The Brooklyn, with Admiral Heney on board, has arrived at Auckland.
A recent attempt to kill Emperor William failed among its projects.
The battleship Kearsarge fired a salute at Grant's tomb on Memorial day.
The government of Turkey will in the future admit typewriter machines.
The Pullman Company are considering a plan to pension their employees.
King Edward gave Lord Milner a "dine and sleep" invitation to Windsor.
The Russian government has been suppressing several newspapers of late.
Charles C. Jerome, a well-known railway man of Chicago, has died in Germany.
There is a great rush of applicants for positions as teachers in the Philippine schools.
Admiral Sir Cyrran Bridge, the new British commander in Chinese waters, is at Vancouver.
The Kaiser recently removed the pastor of a prison church for preaching long sermons.
The Boston and Montana Smelting Company of Lowell, Massachusetts, has been dissolved.
The tax on the United Verde mine, Senator Clark's new Arizona property, is placed at \$250,000.
The labor delegates have convened in Denver. They are discussing the cheap labor question.
A conspiracy to rob several life insurance companies of \$67,000 has been unearthed in Chicago.
Emperor William has created a new decoration for members of the Red Cross in South Africa.
Four Spanish guns from the sunken fleet at Manila will be mounted at Newport naval station.
The cutter Grant, which was wrecked near Port Townsend, is not injured so badly as first supposed.
Governor Nash of Ohio has ruptured a blood vessel in his spine, which has caused partial paralysis.
The transport Samoa, leaving Seattle for the Philippines, will carry 6,500 tons of hay, grain and feed.
A variety of giraffe has been found in Uganda, possessing five horns. It is named the helladotherium.
One hundred and seventy-eight natives were killed in an eruption and earthquake in Java recently.
Judge Blau, of El Paso, Texas, recently held up an entire train while collecting a bill of thirty-five cents.
The steward of Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has been charged with stealing three gold bars from the specie room.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rhodes, of Santa Rosa, who were at law for a divorce, have made up and dismissed the action.
Secret Service Agent Hazen has left the employ of the government. Only Secretary Gage knows his reason for resigning.
M. T. Hale and C. E. Smith, of Colorado Springs, two city officials of that town, have been arrested for embezzling \$20,000.
Governor George K. Nash and party, who came to California to attend the launching of the battleship Ohio, have reached home.
President Altschenny of the Karlovy Vary Chamber of Commerce, has committed suicide. His death was due to financial duties.
Deputy Sheriff Frank Thompson, of Brigham City, Utah, was shot by bandits, and probably fatally wounded, one night last week.
T. H. Welch and Valentine Gutierrez were killed by a blast of dynamite in the Santa Rita copper mine, near Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Kidnapers letters, which have caused considerable uneasiness in Orange, New Jersey, are thought by the police to be the work of a boy.
Charles Graham, the son of Howard Graham, the author of "Two Little Girls in Blue," has been arrested for singing in the streets.
Louis Knell, a young band leader of San Jose, has been arrested for embezzlement. Knell was to have been married on Wednesday last.
Many officers and heads of departments will visit the Philippines this summer in order to better acquaint themselves with conditions there.
Important word from Judge Taft has been lost somewhere between Manila and Washington. When last heard of the judges were in San Francisco.
During the past twenty years, wages have increased in all branches of labor in New York city, and the hours of work have been materially lessened.
Joseph Torrence, a wealthy farmer near Guerneville, California, after paying his debts, and kissing his wife, shot and killed himself on the 24th of May.
Archbishop Gibbons says that the Monastic orders of Cuba and the Philippines must be changed. They must adapt themselves to American conditions.
George D. Herron, the "social apostate," was recently married to Miss Rand in New York. Their marriage was as unconventional as his candidacies.
Charles T. Yerkes has returned to London to resume work on rapid transit. He will change the motive power used in the tunnels from steam to electricity.
E. E. Daly, of Coquille City, Oregon, was murdered for the money he carried on the 25th of May. He had just been paid \$170. No coin was found on his body.
The province of British Columbia and the Dominion are at odds over the matter of controlling the salmon fisheries. Two sets of officers are seeking to conduct matters.
Two miners, supposed to have been killed by Mexican bandits, were found tied to the track of the Rio Grande and Pacific Railroad recently, about fifteen miles from El Paso.
The trouble between the high school pupils of Bakersfield and the school authorities is at an end. The senior class objected to the commercial graduates sitting in the front row on commencement night. Both sides compromised.
H. T. Hoffmayer, of Ventura, Cal., denies that he allowed his house to burn to the ground in order that he might see the President. His house burned while he was waiting for McKinley, but he did not know of it until he returned home.
The President is highly pleased over Cuba's acceptance of the Platt amendment, which, he says, will not change the status of the island for the present. She must hold an election and establish a government and Congress will eventually be allowed to take the final action which will release her from the military control of the United States.
Germany is making great preparations for Chinese trade.
Walden, the fugitive embezzler, is thought to be hiding in Arizona.
Three persons were burned to death in a farm house near Matsuka, Ill.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.
The Commercial Agency semi-monthly circular, for June 1, contains the following:
A general inactivity in business circles has been apparent since our last report, and complaints are heard on all sides. In some instances however, the general conditions seem to indicate that such complaints are not well founded, but are due either to the special line and the season, or to, perhaps, a slight attack of indigestion. We ask leave to suggest that complaints are contagious, and for the benefit of the community at large, should not be indulged, even though not without foundation. General conditions are good for the time of the year, and our prosperity is not on the wane.
The commendable and persistent efforts of the mercantile community to narrow the limits of credit may have some effect on the amount of sales in retail lines, and the volume of business may not be quite so great, but it is sure, and the teaching it gives to heedless buyers is of immense moment to the future welfare of both merchant and consumer. These matters must not be overlooked in estimating present commercial conditions.
Money rates, in all loans, have advanced. Loans on growing crops, particularly, are higher, and percentage stiff. The distribution of the number of government employees throughout the islands has made some little impression on the retail trades, as well as increased the demand for short time loans on small sums, until other avenues are found, but the compensatory features are also evident. Rents are lower than for a long time past, and articles of diet, as well as clothing, are reasonable in price, excepting the advances on butcher's products, and natural adjustments are taking place. Office rents are lower and the number of building permits issued show a slackening in this direction. There are an unusual number of residences houses of the smaller kind at present unoccupied.
On the whole, business in all branches is maintaining a good, and conservative basis, and general prosperity continues.
STOCK SALES.
Waimanua, 35, \$108.00; 215, \$107.50; 5, \$106.75; 5, \$106.50. Kihel, paid, 190, \$12.00; assessable, 50, \$9.00. Olan, paid, 55, \$14.75; 100, 14.25; assessable, 130, \$4.75. Hawaiian Sugar, 100, \$41.00. Ewa, 115, \$28.85. Paia, 8, \$250.00. Oahu, 215, \$156.00. Waiman, 10, \$90.00. Oohala, 10, \$17.75.
BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES.
Northwest rough, \$7.00 to \$12.50 per thousand feet.
Selected stock, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per thousand feet.
T. and G., \$35.00 to \$38.00 per thousand feet.
Clear, surfaced one side, \$35.00 to \$40.00 per thousand feet.
Spruce, clear, surfaced, \$40.00 to \$42.50 per thousand feet.
Shingles, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per thousand.
Laths, 6 to 8 to 10 per bundle.
Split redwood posts, 22c each.
Lime, per barrel, \$2.50; cement, per barrel, \$3.50; brick, per thousand, \$20.00; cut nails, 2d, per keg, \$3.75; wire nails, per keg, \$4.00; add \$2.00 on galvanized, 3d to 6d, and \$1.50 from 8d up.

CONSTITUTION DOES NOT
FOLLOW THE NATION'S FLAG

WASHINGTON, May 27.—In the United States Supreme Court today opinions were handed down in all but two cases before that court involving the relations of the United States to its insular possessions. The points decided are as follows:
First—Constitution does not follow flag.
Second—Congress has plenary power to legislate for Territorial possessions of United States.
Third—Validity of collection of customs taxes by military authorities in Porto Rico both before and after ratification of treaty and before taking effect of Porto Rican act is sustained.
Fourth—Customs taxes were wrongfully collected on imports into United States from Porto Rico after ratification of treaty of peace and before taking effect of Porto Rican act, on imports into United States from Philippines since ratification of treaty of peace, and on imports from Hawaii into United States after annexation and before taking effect of Hawaiian Territorial Government law.
Fifth—Validity of duties collected both in United States and in Porto Rico under the Porto Rican act is sustained, and the constitutionality of that law is sustained.
Sixth—All duties collected on imports from Porto Rico between ratification of treaty of peace and taking effect of Porto Rican law, all duties collected on imports from Hawaii between annexation and taking effect of Territorial law, and all duties collected on imports from Philippines, if paid under protest, must be refunded by Government.
Seventh—Until Congress shall enact a law providing for the collection of duties on imports from Philippines, all goods from those islands must be admitted free of duty.

COMMENT OF BRITISH.
LONDON, May 29.—"The world at large stands to gain something by this momentous decision by which Congress may devise for the dependencies a form of government outside the American constitution," says the Westminster Gazette today, discussing the United States Supreme Court's decision. "Without the decision the United States Government would have been unable to adopt a more liberal trade policy outside of America than within, without, disarranging the whole of their continental system. To Europe and the world is profoundly modified by the new departure. Colonies mean a navy, a navy means naval bases and coaling stations, and naval bases are insecure unless they are backed up by the possession of a hinterland. This is the logic of imperialism, and it may lead the Americans as far as it has led us. Moreover, by stepping outside their continent, the Americans undoubtedly weaken the force of the Monroe doctrine. There is a certain reciprocity in the present arrangements to conciliate Europeans to their exclusion from South America, but if the United States plunges into world politics equipped with a strong navy and an American canal, combining it to concentrate on either ocean, she can hardly claim to compete on the principle which limits liability while putting no limit on her expansion. The entrance of the United States on the scene as a world power is already regarded as a highly disturbing factor by the European chancelleries. The new departure makes it more important than before for the British and Americans, by all possible means, to keep on good terms with each other and settle by friendly negotiation all outstanding differences."

It is rumored that there is to be a new trust of the big surety companies. The last of the volunteer regiments were ordered to leave Manila on June 1st.
The census returns from Australia show an increase in population of 740,756.
It is said that Serbia and Montenegro are to be united under the same crown.
McKinley stood the voyage eastward very well and is gaining slowly.
President Boyce of the Western Miners' Association, has denounced the black list.
It is said that Charles A. Towne is about to quit politics to go into oil investments.
Rev. Richard D. Harlow is now appointed president of the Lake Forest University.
China is said to be willing to pay the indemnity demanded, but protests on the interest.
President Stillwell, of the new Orient railroad, is organizing a company to float Mexican bonds.
Madame Wu Ting, wife of the Chinese minister to the United States, is to visit San Francisco.
Recent reports show that the Boxers are still causing trouble, where no foreign troops are posted.
Intense cold is reported from the Klondike. It is said that dogs are freezing in the harness.
Ex-Secretary Moreland of the Carnegie Company has been sued by his successor for holding out stock.
After a legal fight of ten years, the Washington murderer, C. W. Nordstrom, is condemned to be hanged.
Senator Morgan has submitted a plan to deprive the negroes of the right of suffrage, to the Alabama convention.
Serious accidents have been occurring among the West Icelandic fishermen, many persons being drowned. In Sausalito, a few days ago, Justice Holmude met his son, from whom he had been separated for forty-five years.
Thirty-two bodies have been recovered from the wreckage of an explosion which occurred near London recently.
The "Constitution" took a trial spin on May 26 and was declared to be satisfactory in every way as the cup-defender.
It is said that a thousand officers of the British Army have resigned on account of the unpopular secretary of war, Broderick.
Herman Luthgerth, a Norwegian butcher of San Francisco, recently killed thirteen-year-old Bobbie Hisslop with a hatchet.
Two hundred Boers have surrendered. A new third rail system for electric roads is attracting much attention in Chicago. It was invented by a Burlington employee.
Girl strikers at a New Jersey handkerchief factory stoned the building and roughly handled other girls who reported for duty.
It is said that Boer delegates have appealed to the Arbitration Court and promised to abide by the decision of the Hague Tribunal.
The British are not pleased with Carnegie's donations to Scottish libraries. They call it "the invasion of the Almighty dollar."
James G. Rice, son of the ex-Secretary of State, is to wed Miss Martha Hieborn, daughter of the Rear Admiral, in Washington.
Friction is reported between the German and American officers at Peking. A German was recently shot by an American soldier.
Della Welton, of San Francisco, has been sent to jail for thirty days for treating her children humanely.
Cardinal Gibbons will prolong his stay in Rome. No successor to Marshall is likely to be made very soon.
Archbishop Riordan has instructed the pastors in his diocese not to hold funeral services on Sunday mornings.
Mrs. Bonine, of Washington, who is thought to be crazed, has confessed to murdering an unknown man on May 15th.
Commissioner Ide has reported that the Filipinos are incompetent judges and gives this as the reason why more have not been appointed.
It is said that the Michigan Indians are preparing to invade Chicago and take the land on the lake front, which they claim belongs to them.
Gen. Weyler, Spanish Minister of War, wants to form three army corps, capable of repelling any invasion without recourse to an extraordinary outlay.
W. H. Newman, president of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, may succeed Samuel R. Calloway as president of the New York Central.

A fatal shooting occurred in Fruitvale, near San Francisco, on the 25th. S. S. Austin shot and killed J. H. Burnham, his hired man, in self-defense.
Universal suffrage has been granted to all male citizens of Norway, and to all women paying taxes of 300 kroner in rural districts and 400 kroner in towns or owning property jointly with their husbands who pay such income.

CUTICURA
REMEDIES
THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of cruds, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICULA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of A. A. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LONDON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURERS
SHOE COMPANY

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 1	GALIC	MAY 28
PERKING	JUNE 1	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 1
GALIC	JUNE 21	CHINA	JUNE 1
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	DORIC	JUNE 2
CHINA	JULY 1	NIPPON MARU	JULY 1
DORIC	JULY 1	PERU	JULY 1
NIPPON MARU	JULY 1	COPTIC	JULY 1
PERU	JULY 1	AMERICA MARU	JULY 1
COPTIC	AUG. 1	PERKING	AUG. 1
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 17	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 17
PERKING	AUG. 17	CHINA	AUG. 17
GALIC	SEPT. 1	DORIC	SEPT. 1
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 11
CHINA	SEPT. 19		

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

ered in Bechuanaland and forty-two wagon loads of men, women and children in Rhodesia.

The new system of multiplex telegraphy, which permits of eight messages being transmitted simultaneously over one wire, has been declared a success.

Mrs. Minnie Lake Egan, granddaughter of Daniel T. Cole, and a bride of four months, recently committed suicide in Baltimore on account of jealousy.

It is reported that Count Goluchowski, Austrian Foreign Minister, is again urging the formation of a European commercial league against the United States.

Mrs. Annie Goodwin de Castro died in Venice, May 27th. She was the daughter of Parke Goodwin and granddaughter of William Cullen Bryant. She was a literary woman.

John A. Dowle, the "faith healer," has been held to answer in Chicago for the death of Mrs. Judd. His bill has been fixed at \$10,000. He tried to cure the woman by means of prayer.

President Castro denies that American life and capital are not safe in Venezuela. He lays the present misunderstanding with the United States to Minister Loomie, whom he denounces.

A gold ring, said to be affected by a peculiar poison, which causes death to the person wearing it, has been discovered in Chicago. It is thought that the ring has been used to defraud insurance companies. A doctor is charged with being the principal conspirator.

HIS LIFE SAVED

By Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"I am sure that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at one time saved my life," says A. E. Laflette, of Gregory Landing, Clark county, Missouri. "I was in such bad shape that the doctors said I could not live. When I was at the lowest ebb, one of my neighbors brought in a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I took it and got instant relief. I soon got up and around. That was nine years ago, and I am still in good health. Since then that medicine has always been in my house, and always will be. It is the best on earth." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. T.

Heirs to Eighty Millions.

NEW YORK, May 30.—According to the Press, one of the heirs of the James Wood estate—\$50,000,000—in England, is Mrs. M. E. Patterson of Newark, N. J. She is looking up papers which she thinks will supply a missing link and provide for a distribution of the money. There are about 200 heirs, each to receive, according to the lawyers in the case, about \$400,000. Wood died in England in 1836, leaving vast estates. There was a will but there were so many heirs, many under age, that in a settlement of the estate there was great delay. The English Probate Registry Court took charge and the money has been accumulating interest for fifty-five years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, June 5.
T. K. K. America Maru, Oahu, from
San Francisco.
O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from
San Francisco.
Wednesday, June 6.
O. S. S. Mariposa, Reno, 5 days from
San Francisco.
C. A. S. S. Milwaukee, Honolulu, from
the Colonies.
Am. schr. Bertha Minor, Havine, 10 days
from Europe.
Am. bk. General Fairchild, Siles, 5
days from Newcastle.
Sund. J. A. Cummings, Searle, from
Newcastle.
Oahu ports.
I. I. str. James Makoe, Tule, from
Kauai.
Schr. Twilight, Johansen, from Maui
ports.

Thursday, June 6.
T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from
the Orient.
I. I. str. Waiwale, Pitts, from Kauai.
I. I. str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from
Kauai.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, June 5.
U. S. A. T. Lawton, Maguire, for Ma-
nia via Guam.
U. S. S. Oregon, Thomas, for San
Francisco.
W. str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and
way ports.
W. str. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai.
W. str. Mokoli, Napala, for Hana
and Hama.
W. schr. Golden Gate, Mason, for Ka-
napali.
I. I. str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for
Lahaina, Maunaloa, Kona and Kauai.
Wednesday, June 6.
T. K. K. America Maru, Oahu, for the
Orient.
O. S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for San
Francisco.
C. A. S. S. Milwaukee, Honolulu, for
Vancouver and Victoria; midnight.
I. I. str. Noeal, Wyman, for Kauai.
I. I. str. Iwalei, Greene, for Kauai.
Thursday, June 6.
O. S. S. Mariposa, Reno, for the Col-
onies; 1 a. m.
Thursday, June 6.
I. I. str. Iwalei, Thompson, for Ka-
uai.

ORIENTAL
BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1.)

under Japanese law. They can be
reprimanded by the police, but that is
all. A man of the class from which
stowaways come is not likely to be
troubled in mind by a mere admonition, and consequently he has
the possibility of scoring a success,
while he has nothing to lose by his
venture. Until some smart punish-
ment is provided for this class of of-
fense it cannot be expected that the
guiltless will be deterred. It is stated
that the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Nip-
pon Yusen Kaisha, which have suffered
from the American regulations
against stowaways, are now petition-
ing the government to pass some final
law dealing with the question. At
present should certainly be given to
the matter, in justice to the com-
panies which have to suffer for no fault
of their own.

GUARDING AGAINST PLAGUE.

Dead rats have frequently been
found of late in the University Hospi-
tal at Tokyo. On Sunday, a micro-
scopical examination resulted in the
discovery of plague bacilli in five of
the rats discovered up to the 25th.
From the 21st instant upon this dis-
covery the officials of the metropolitan
police board were notified, and the
necessary disinfecting measures were
at once taken.

JAPANESE SUGAR IMPORTS.

Since January last a large quantity
of sugar has been imported into this
country in anticipation of the increased
import duty, to be enforced in Oc-
tober next, but the exact figures are
unknown, as they are returned by the
authorities together with the sugar or-
dinary imports. According to the re-
turns just published by the Financial
Department, sugar to the amount of
1,902,551 pounds, valued at \$1,578,573
was imported into Japan during the
first four months of this year, rep-
resenting increases of 479,978 pounds and
\$416,722 yen over the returns for the
corresponding period of last year. It
may therefore be concluded that the
above excess represents the amount of
sugar imported during the four
months, anticipatory of the increased
duty.

THE JAPANESE STUDENT.

The extravagant and indolent habits
acquired by the Japanese, since the
Japan-Russia war, have apparently
permeated the student classes, which,
if what appears in the newspapers be
any criterion, have reached a climax
in their effeminacy and depravity. It
is a great pity that the universities at
mosphere should sap the energies of
the rising generation in this manner.
Some of the charges brought against
the student are too astounding to be
easily believed; none the less, they are
only too true. The Japanese student
has never been conspicuous for his re-
solute and manly manners, but quite the
reverse. Yet he did not lack the spirit
of perseverance and active energy
which are most important in the
young. It is true that he has had to
go through various vicissitudes at the
expense of erasing demerits. Some
years ago when the nationalist move-
ment was at its height, and the high-
ly responsive drum-beat of Yamato-
danihara had made him might have talked
of expelling foreigners out of the
country, but he never degraded him-
self to such conduct as even a coolie
would be ashamed of, as he now charged
against him. Now he does not hesi-
tate to say, to frequent dens of
vice and commit crimes too depraved to
be mentioned. The supervision of
masters and the police seems to have
little effect on the degraded young
man. This state of affairs is not con-
fined to the capital, but appears to be
widely spread throughout the country.
Unless vigorous measures to correct
him are meted out by those who are in
responsible positions, the representa-
tive of the rising generation of Japan
will be polluted with evil habits be-
yond all hope of recovery, say these
Japanese journalistic pessimists.

BREEDING MICE FOR REWARDS.

A Japanese residing at Osaka, and
hauling from Okayama, being content
to live on his wits, after some days of
severe cogitation evolved a plan
whereby he thought he might earn his
living with the least possible trouble
to himself, while at the same time ac-

ing as a sort of negative public house-
keeper. The fact that the city authori-
ties pay 5 yen each for dead mice and
that was the opening through which he
saw his way to fortune. He accordingly
bought a few mice and capital in the
purchase of some white mice—gradually
increasing until he had a large stock
of mice, and commenced business as a
mouse breeder. From time to time he
exported to the various police stations
with one or two dead mice, for which
he received the stipulated reward. The
mice-breeder, however, his curiosity
got the better of his prudence, and he
took seven young mice to a police
station. The policeman recognized the
man as having before visited the box
on a similar errand, and his suspicions
being aroused, asked the man where he
had caught the mice. The man ex-
plained that he had found a nest. The
policeman said the nest must be re-
spected at once, and he would go to
the man's house to see that it was
done properly. The nest proved to be
a lot of mice cages, many of which
were found in the man's room, each
containing a white mouse. The mice-
breeder was then reported to a police
station—Kobe Chronicle.

SHOOTING OF RUSSIAN OFFICER.

The following is a full account of
the affair at Tien-Tsin, which a
Russian officer was fatally shot. An
unfortunate affair took place late on
Sunday, May 26th, in the Taku road
here. Two Russian officers were out
for their own amusement visiting the
local "Haymarket," when they became
involved in a quarrel with a British
policeman. The British policeman
followed the traditional
methods of our folk, got the two gen-
tlemen out of the grog-shop where a
row was brewing and passed them
along up the beat with much good
humor and forbearance. The gen-
tlemen then came across two German
military police and assumed a more
truculent attitude; they were taken
very seriously, and at last one of the
officers drew his sword and advanced
threateningly on the two soldiers. The
latter shouted a caution, but with no
effect, so they fired into the more bol-
dness of the two with the result that
his corpse was taken to the German
Hospital in a few minutes. He be-
longed to a Russian gunboat, and was
in Tien-Tsin on leave. The incident
has created a very painful im-
pression all around. The two military
police are under arrest pending inves-
tigation. (Later news says that they
were discharged.)

TRAIN TURNS TURTLE.

The railway accident at Lofa was, it
seems, a very serious affair. Nineteen
Chinese in all lost their lives, either
at once or within ten hours, and an-
other twelve or fifteen were badly hurt.
The accumulation of sand which ob-
structed the train is now generally be-
lieved to have been wind borne, and
not placed there by the ill-disposed.
The engine turned turtle when it got
to the bridge, and now lies there in-
finitely less damaged by the fall than
one would think. The engine was
loaded with great courage, going back
although grievously hurt, to open the
steam valves. The only Europeans in-
jured (slightly) were two American
privates. The passenger cars are in-
variably at the end of the train, re-
sulting from the engine, the folk in them
felt nothing but a series of violent
bumps. As good fortune would have it,
a German ambulance was in the
train, and it rendered fine service to
the wounded.

PLAGUE AT HONGKONG.

The plague returns during the twenty-
four hours ended noon of the 10th.
show twenty-five new cases and
eighteen deaths. Chinese deaths are
fewer than those of Europeans. At
We report to have to announce the
death of another European, Harold
Thorne, an assistant in A. S. Watson
& Co's dispensary. Deceased was taken
ill last Friday, and was removed
to the plague hospital on Saturday.
His report as to his condition
was favorable, but later his condition
became worse, and he died last night,
making the second death in the course
of a week among the European staff
there. Thorne was only twenty-three
years of age, and came from Albes-
bury, England, only five months ago.
During the short period he made him-
self liked by other members of the
staff. He was buried at Happy Valley
this afternoon. Deceased being a mem-
ber of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps,
Field Battery, a military funeral was
hurriedly arranged for. The general
manager and entire staff attended the
obsequies. Another of the company's
staff, named Hawkes, was removed
to the plague hospital at Kennedy-
town.

Writing on the 5th instant, our Can-
ton correspondent says:
I regret to have to say that the
plague is on the increase in this city.
Recently, more than a hundred people
have died in the Chau Tung Nam dis-
trict, in the west end of Canton.—China
Mail of May 11th.

THE PERRY MONUMENT.

The Perry monument, now in course
of erection at Kurashima, Uraga,
will stand eighteen feet high and be
eight feet broad, and will be placed on
a three-stepped foundation of stone,
which measures some seven feet in
height. Marquis Ito wrote a few days
inscriptions for it in Chinese characters
to the effect that "This monument is
in memory of the landing of Com-
modore Perry, U. S. N." The work of
carving the inscriptions on the monu-
ment, which is made of Sendai-stone,
a very durable stone, will be commenced
in a day or two. It is expected that
the ceremony of unveiling the monu-
ment will take place on July 14th, in
the presence of Admiral Beardslee and
others.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

German naval officers serving in the
East appear to be greatly impressed
with the excellence of the personnel of
the Japanese navy. In a lecture re-
cently delivered in Berlin, Captain
Wehler stated, according to a report
of the meeting given in the Militar
Zeitung, that the officers of the Japan-
ese navy are without exception recruit-
ed from among the best families of the
country. With high ideas of military
honor, they combine a very thorough
knowledge of their profession, and are
capable in the practice as in the
theory of it. The men serve volun-
tarily, and regard the right to go on an
expedition and a privilege. Of course, the
loyalty and brave as heroes, they make
excellent sailors. At the present time
the Japanese navy comprises 900 offi-
cers, a 57,000 men, whereas, ten years
ago it was only 170 officers and
11,000 men.

CHINESE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

In reply to the report the other day
that the Emperor had lately been
again suffering from blood-spitting,
the mandarin at Sian have sent a
telegram to the Shanghai mandarin
stating that the Emperor is in good
health, but that the Empress Dowager
had had an attack of asthma which,
however, under the skillful attendance
of a member of the Imperial College of
Physicians, had now passed away. Fi-
nally, the whole court is in good
health, it being scarcely any risk
at Sian.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Makes the bread
more healthful.
Safeguards the food
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Page 5.)

Just before the hour for the noon re-
cess, Speaker Akina had read the ar-
ticle in yesterday morning's Advertiser,
which contained the report of the
Board of Health and their determina-
tion to stop expectorating in the tram-
cars. Akina called the attention of his
colleagues to the fact that they were
not guileless of this offense, and asked
that they refrain from it in the future.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The payroll of the pilot boat boys
was the first item for the afternoon.
Dickey moved that the sum of \$9,500
be appropriated for that purpose. He
said that the idea of paying the pilot
boat boys by the month had never en-
tered their heads until the matter was
brought to them by members of the
House.

Mosman said if the gentleman from
Maui was employed as a boat boy he
would want \$100 a month. Dickey
agreed with him.

Emmeluth said this appropriation,
like Poppy, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin,"
"just grooved." From \$5,000 to \$9,500
marked the development of increase of
the pilotage fund. This was a case in
which it was best to leave good enough
alone. Aylett replied to the haole
Homer Kuler, saying that the boys had
no regular salary, and that their liv-
ing, as now arranged for, was a very
precarious, to say nothing of danger-
ous. Shipping is a growing industry
here, and the payroll of the pilot boys
should be increased accordingly. Mak-
ekau moved that there be eight boys
employed, at \$60 per month. The mo-
tion was lost. A parliamentary squab-
ble followed. There being two reports
before the House, one that an appropria-
tion of \$9,500 be set aside for this
purpose; the other, that the fund be
\$11,120. After much oral turbulence
the latter figures were accepted.

The House then began to pull wires
at this point. It was plain that the
boat boy proposition was but a politi-
cal scheme. Beckley forgot to say any-
thing about the "burning words of re-
trenchment" from McKinley. Kooval
made an amendment to the salary of
the superintendent of the Hilo water
works, and asked that his salary be
made \$1,000 for the biennial period.
Makakau said the speaker had allowed
an amendment to be brought in,
thus opening an avenue for countless
changes.

The commissioner of public lands was
the next candidate for an amendment.
Wednesday the salary had been raised
from \$5,400 to \$7,200. The amendment
just mentioned wanted it back again.
Beckley made the motion.

Mosman grew figurative in his
speech. He said that if it took \$7,200
to obtain him, it was like cutting the
head off a fish, and expecting the tail
to live. To reduce the salary would
be equivalent to cutting off the head
of the fish. The department would
laugh unless an excellent man was
secured. The motion to reduce the
salary to \$5,400 was lost. Dickey moved
that \$6,000 be substituted for \$7,200.
The motion was lost.

Dickey moved that the salaries of
the superintendent of the Hilo water
works and the Commissioner of Public
Works and Treasurer be made \$7,200.

A motion to adjourn was made, and
the House stopped business at 3
o'clock.

HAWAIIANS USE OPIUM.

Large Numbers Now Taking the De-
structive Drug

With the many benefits secured by
annexation, some evils come to this new
Territory of Hawaii. Doubtless the
greatest of these evils is the settling
free of the destructive traffic in opium.
Under the Republic, as much of the
time under the Monarchy, the traffic in
the fatal drug has been under very
rigid and successful restriction. Quite
recently it has been found that no statu-
tory whatever is now available to pre-
vent unlimited opium selling and
smoking. Opium "joints" are now
freely and fearlessly open in all parts
of the city occupied by Chinese, and
very large numbers of Asiatics are in-
dulging their appetite for the drug.

Past experience justifies apprehen-
sion of the most destructive effect up-
on the native Hawaiians. Unlike the
Chinese, who can restrict their own in-
dulgence, the Hawaiian has no control
over the gratification of his craving
for opium when once formed.
He plunges into continuous excess, which
in two or three years, usually ends in
a wretched death. Large numbers of
natives, old and young, have already
begun that fatal course. The already
excessive mortality among Hawaiians
is now certain rapidly to increase.
It will probably be two years before
any restrictive legislation can be ob-
tained, even if it can be enacted with-
out a change by Congress in our Or-
ganic law.—The Friend.

ANTECEDATES CIVILIZATION.

Before civilized man had heard of
dreaded of it, Kikapo Indian Oil was
healing the wounds, relieving and cur-
ing the aches and pains of the Red
Man. Before civilized man had heard
of it, it kept the natives in perfect
health. And since civilized man has
known it, the category of cures has
become voluminous. No other medi-
cine has made such cures, because
Kikapo Indian Oil is nature's remedy,
and nature stands back of it. Your
druggist has it, or can be in-
structed on getting the genuine Kikapo In-
dian Oil. Hobson Drug Company,
agents for Kikapo Indian Remedies.

THE CUBAN
STATUS QUO

Public Opinion on
Convention
Work.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to
the Tribune from Havana says:
Acquiescence in the will of the majority
is dominant, but the convention's ac-
ceptance, of the Platt amendment has
been quickly followed by pleas for har-
mony. The minority of the rabid Radicals
were bitterly against the supporters
of the amendment, but their bitterness
finds little popular support, especially
since it has been shown that the major-
ity of those who voted in the affirmative
were of the class of revolutionists who
did some fighting.

General Laceret's bellicose telegram
about "death and independence" is ridi-
culed, and he is advised that it is better
to live and to make the most possible
out of life.

As an offset to the violent messages,
General Manduley, one of the Santiago
delegates, who voted against the amend-
ment, telegraphed to his constituents
that the country should respect the ac-
tion of the convention and should strive
for peace and good order. He condemn-
ed agitation and announced that he
should co-operate with the majority in
making an effective acceptance of the
American conditions. Others of the mi-
nority made similar statements and pro-
tested against ultra Radicals criticising
the majority, when the controversy had
been mere difference of opinion.

The Spanish press voices its relief at
the end of the uncertainty but makes
little further comment.

Mendez Capote, the presiding officer,
conferred with General Wood on the fu-
ture work of the convention and was
told that the American authorities would
like to have the making of an election
law expedited as rapidly as possible,
since it is the policy of the Administra-
tion to encourage the early formation of
a Cuban Government.

The committee on phraseology, which
performed a similar work on the consti-
tution proper, will review the language
of the appendix and its report will then
be formally ratified by the convention
and transmitted to General Wood.

Commercial circles express great satis-
faction at the outcome. The Merchants'
Union, which includes the leaders in the
commerce of the entire island, has held
a meeting and has taken steps to urge
upon the delegates the importance of in-
stantaneous commercial relations with
the United States, following the termination
of the political uncertainty.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to
the Herald from Havana says:

In the matter of the acceptance of the
Platt amendment there is a general dis-
position to abide by the decision of the
majority of the convention, substantially
accepting the American terms.

It cannot be said, however, that those
terms were acceptable. Numerous tele-
grams have been transmitted by dele-
gates to the interior of the island.

Senor Laceret says that Cuba has volun-
tarily chained itself.

Senor Fortuondo accuses the revolu-
tionary delegates who voted for the
amendment, of disloyalty to the prin-
ciples of the revolution.

Senor Quiles says he was always fa-
vorable to the amendment.

Senor Villanueva considers the amend-
ment an ultimatum.

Jun Guertel Gomez says if a dicta-
torship by Maximilian Gomez would bring
independence to Cuba he would aid the
movement unconditionally.

Senor Robau said he voted for accept-
ance because he was a revolutionist.

Jose Miguel Gomez thinks the accept-
ance of America's terms saves the po-
litical personality of Cuba.

Delegates from Santiago and Puerto
Rico voted solidly against the ac-
ceptance of the amendment. The Union
Democratic party had one vote, that of
Delegado Giberia. The vote of the Na-
tional and Republican party delegates
was about equally divided.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Which is Better?—To Try an Experiment, of
Profit By a Honolulu Citizen's
Experience?

Something new is an experiment.
Must be proven to be as represented.
Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not
convincing proof of merit.
But the endorsement of friends is.
Now, supposing you had a weak
back.

A lame, or aching one.
Would you experiment on it?
You will read of many so-called
cures.

But they come from far-away places.
It's different when the endorsement
comes from home.

Always remember,
Home endorsement is the proof that
backs every box of Doan's Backache
Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says:
"I was a long sufferer from backache,
having been afflicted with it for twelve
years. Taking this as a symptom of
kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's
Backache Kidney Pills advertised as
being good for complaints such as
mine, I procured some of them at the
Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found up-
on taking them that they were doing
me good, and was thereby encouraged
to keep on until now I am cured of the
backache. The merits of Doan's Back-
ache Kidney Pills have been strikingly
shown in my case, and I recommend
them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills al-
ways have the picture of a leaf on the
wrapper. In asking for Doan's Back-
ache Kidney Pills ask for the kind
which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that
the leaf is on the wrapper.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are
sold by all chemists and storekeepers
at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or
will be mailed on receipt of price by
the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu,
wholesale agents for the Hawaiian
Islands.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD.
HOBSON, SMITH & CO., LTD.
HOBSON DRUG CO.

Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a good-sized crop of odds and ends, it sometimes requires much ingenuity to clear away the odds and ends of the "big month's business we ever did. We have taken the price-knife and skinned the prices down to the amazing value which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the value and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' BIKINI-SWIMERS—50c.

Both white and colored; all of them
have been a dollar or more; many as
high as \$2.00. We will send one of
them postpaid to any address on re-
ceipt of 50c.

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

White Kipling, Black and Tan; Silver
trimmings in scrolls and nailheads;
a rare chance to get a bargain in a
stylish, serviceable belt. . . . 10c
By mail add to each extra for postage.

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS—50c.

Handsome stripes and shades of
rustling Italian Cloth. Wears better
than silk. Cut liberally with pretty
pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary. . . . 50c
Postage prepaid.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.
HONOLULU, H. I.

THE WORLD'S NEWS. BY AUTHORITY.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The World says:

It is possible that a deadlock exists be-
tween Thomas W. Lawson and the chal-
lenger, committee of the New York Yacht
Club in the controversy over the for-
mer's yacht Independence entering the
trial races with the Constitution.

The challenge committee held a meet-
ing Tuesday afternoon in the office of
Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard. After
three hours' secret deliberation a reply
was framed to Mr. Lawson's last com-
munication to the committee in which
he agreed to charter an interest in his
yacht to any member whom the New
York Yacht Club should designate for
the purpose. This reply is believed to
have been forwarded to Mr. Lawson on
Tuesday. Dispatches from Boston last
night stated that Mr. Lawson is dis-
gusted with the whole subject. He de-
clared he had not received a reply to his propo-
sition to the challenge committee. He
will neither discuss the controversy him-
self nor allow his secretary to give out
information. Until he learns of the
challenge committee's action nothing will
be done toward selecting a charter for
his boat.

WOODWARD, O. T., May 30.—Parties
digging a well at Moscow, fifteen miles
southeast of here, struck a vein of oil,
which soon developed into a gusher. The
oil forced itself to the brink of the well
and covered an acre of ground before
the flow could be checked. Moscow is on
the Canadian river.

NEW YORK, May 30.—May has smash-
ed all local rain records. In twenty-nine
days of this month 6.97 inches of rain
have fallen. The weather bureau re-
cords, extending back to 1871, do not
chronicle such a rainy May.

A clever woman can gauge a man's
personality in an hour or two, and can
fool him as to hers in twenty minutes.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY
warned from trespassing on the lands
of the undersigned, situate in North
Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more par-
ticularly the lands known as Kauna-
malu, Holoalua and Kaupulehu.

J. A. MAGUIRE
Honolulu, North Kona, Hawaii, June
1, 1901. 2286.

Senor Fortuondo accuses the revolu-
tionary delegates who voted for the
amendment, of disloyalty to the prin-
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tional and Republican party delegates
was about equally divided.

Mills College—
CALIFORNIA

COLLEGE AND SEMINARY
Courses: Music and Art; excellent ad-
vantages. A refined, Christian home
for young ladies. Fall term begins
August 7, 1901. For information, ad-
dress MRS. C. T. MILLS, Mills College
Postoffice, California.

POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—
Cures Coughs,
POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—
And Colds,
POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—
Unequalled
POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—
For Asthma,
POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—
For Bronchitis,
POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—
Influenza,
POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—
Catarrh,
POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—
Night Cough,
POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—
And All
POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—
Pulmonary
POWELL'S BALM of ANISEED—
Disorders.

The unpleasant sensation of tickling in
the throat, which deprives so many of
rest during the night by the incessant
coughing it causes, is quickly removed
by a dose of Powell's Balm of Aniseed.
It is a proved cough remedy of 75 years'
standing. It strengthens the Voice and
cures Hoarseness.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge,
Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last
year Powell's Balm of Aniseed cured
for me a very obstinate cough of some
months' duration, when I feared would
lapse into a pulmonary affection."

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